The Centre Reporter.

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Such as enlisted for the war with Chili, can now apply for pension—the war being over.

No ghost is a greater terror to superstitious females than Gov. Hill is to the Republicans at this time.

No rattle-snake in Florida—and they have big ones down there—will bite Quay. The rattler thinks it is death for it to bite Matt.

The Chilian war question being settled, the next question of moment is whether the groundhog saw his shadow or not, on 2 inst.

When Wanamaker resigns the postmaster generalship he will come to Centre Hall and start a clothing store—having laid up enough stamps to do it.

Some of our Republican exchanges are complaining of senator Hill's absence from his seat a great part of his time. Well, how about Quay, who is always away fishing?

The gold cure for drunkenness appears to make idiots out of the unfortunate patients—and from the gold cure establishment they are transported to the insane asylums, and death overtakes them soon.

A warrant is out against one of the chairmen in Schuylkill county for embezzling campaign funds. There were placed in his hands $1750 for the campaign and he can account for only $500 of it. Put the scamp through.

The citizens of Lewistown are forming a "combine" to advance the interests of the town.

Well, that's an improvement—in some towns there are combines to destroy the interests of the town.

If it is found that the next Democratic candidate for president cannot be taken from New York, then we respectfully inquire, what is the matter with Wallace, of Pennsylvania? You can go much father and not do near as well.

A careful survey has shown that the Atlantic Ocean is about 6½ feet higher than the Pacific at the Isthmus of Panama. An impression used to prevail that the Pacific was the higher, some estimates placing the difference at 100 feet or more.

The house is likely to pass a bill for the free coinage of silver. The senate is sure to defeat it. The objection to the free coinage bill is that it proposes to make a dollar out of 75 cents worth of silver. There is a bonanza in it for the silver kings.

A meeting of the Bepublican members of the bar of Huntingdon county was held on Tuesday evening at Huntingdon, and a resolution was adopted requesting Hon. A. O. Furst, president judge of this district, to be a candidate for supreme judge before the next Republican state convention.

There are a great many different interpretations of Blaine's letter. Some say he is sincere, others that he is not; some say it points to Harrison, others that it is as cold as a chunk of ice towards Harrison. In view of the differences let Blaine write a letter interpreting his letter.

Muncy National bank stockholders have petitioned Congressman Hopkins to get the congressional committee investigating the Philiadelphia banks to ascertain if possible, what became of the money missing from the defunct Muncy bank vault.

Yes, that's always the question, when a bank fails, what has become of the money?

The Inter-State Commerce law received another blow at Indianapolis, a few days ago. In the United States Court Judge Allen decided that Richard Dowle, manager of the Great Eastern Fast Freight line, has a right to decline to answer any questions or to produce any books or papers of the concern of which he is manager before the Federal Grand Jury that may tend to prove himself guilty of a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. This is a case somewhat similar to the celebrated Counselman case. The decision is far reaching, as it will affect all the Inter-State cases now pending in the Federal Court at different points throughout the United States. It is a severe blow at the Inter-State Commerce law, and will make its enforcement more difficult than ever. The question of the jurisdiction of the United States Court in all the Inter-State cases was raised by the defence, but Judge Allen did not pass upon that question in a definite and positive way.

NOW FOR FREE WOOL.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The committee of ways and means should report the Springer free wool bill at once, so that it may pass the house without delay and go to the senate. What is wanted is untaxed wool and duties on manufactured woolens not to exceed 35 or 40 per cent. The Mills bill proposed 40 per cent; but under the tariff of 1857 the duties did not exceed 25 per cent on all grades of woolens. Free wool will be a great boon to the people, and especially the working men and women of the Northern States. Their consumption of woolens is estimated at $12 per capita, which would make the outlay in Pennsylvania for woolen fabrics not less than $65,000,000 a year, on which there is now a combined tax on raw material and manufactured product ranging from 60 to 110 per cent. Even with this measure of protection the sheep industry is dwindling away in the State, and the woolen manufactories are in a depressed condition. With taxed wool, the American people are becoming the greatest of shoddy in the world.

No civilzed nation in the world imposes a tax on raw wool except the United States. It is welcomed by all other nations as an essential of their manufacturing industries, and necessary to the health and comfort of their people. Under the reciprocity treaty proclaimed with Germany the other day, that nation admits free of duty American "wool and stuffs made thereof." By other clauses of the McKinley law German and other wools imported into the United States must pay a duty of 10 and 12 cents per pound for the first and second grades and 50 per cent of their value for the third and lower grades. Woolen clothing must pay 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent of its value. Other woolen manufactures must pay from 33 to 44 cents per pound and from 40 to 50 per cent of their value.

A Mayor Indicted.

Officers who take illegal fees have another warning.

Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, who made such startling admissions of his ignorance of his duties as Mayor while on the witness stand testyfying in his own behalf, was found guilty of extortion by the jury before whom he was tried and finds himself liable to a penalty of $500 on each of two counts, one year's imprisonment and removal from office. The verdict is doubtless a just one, the evidence that he had taken illegal fees being conclusive. There is some doubt as to whether he knew that the taking of these fees was extortion in law, as he seems to have known little or nothing about laws that related to the manner in which he should discharge his duties. Ex-Mayor Pearson is charged with sinning in like manner with Wyman and will now have to stand trial with the precedent of the Wyman verdict staring him in the face to make him feel uncomfortable. The voters are getting line upon line and precept upon precept on the necessity of choosing a higher grade of public servants these days.

The Tariff Bills.

The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means agreed upon the full text of the bill proposed by Chairman Springer to admit wool free of duty, and to reduce the tariff on manufactured woolen goods; also a bill to admit cotton bagging and cotton ties free of duty; also Mr. Bryan's bill to place binding twine on the free list. These three measures will be submitted to a full meeting of the committee to be held to-morrow.

Mr. Mills stated his attitude toward the work of the committee: "I have never authorized any one," he said, "to say what I would do, and all this stuff that has been printed has no foundation whatever. I saw only yesterday a story that I had a bill already for presentation, covering the whole tariff question. That is ridiculous. I haven't even written the caption of a bill, and have had no intention to do so. I shall not interfere with the committe's action in any way. Any bill, whether it is a general bill or one of a series of patches, will be supported by me if I think it is right. If it is along the right line, whether it goes as far as I think it should or not, it will receive my sanction an support."

Glorious John Henderson, ex-commissioner Johnny—was beaten in his own beloved township of Huston by forty-four majority for a township office, on Tuesday, while the balance of the Republican ticket was elected. John should have had some bridge contracts lying around loose.

——When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

Should School Directors be Paid.

"Should school directors receive compensation?" was one of the written questions handed Deputy State Superintendent Houck, at a teachers' institute in the southern part of the state a few days ago. Mr. Houck's answer was a forcible one. He said there are 13,000 directors in the state. Suppose they are granted a salary of $50 per year, the total amount would be $650,000,00. Placing the sum at $25 per annum, the aggregate would be $325,000. Mr. Houck further said that in almost every district in the state, the board of school directors embraced some of the best citizens in the community; who performed their duties wisely and cheerfully. If any salary attached to the office, the very men who were, perhaps, least qualified and whom very few persons would want therein, would immediately rush forward and make a scramble for the nomination, and go to the polls on election day and stay there from morning till night fighting to have themselves elected. The better class of men, who are qualified for the duties of school director, would not engage in any contest, and, in consequence, in stead of elevating or even maintaining the standard of school trustees, it would be lowered. In a like manner the standard of the schools would also fall.

Cameron for president! so says a prominent Republican leader. "There is a scheme on foot," he said, "which may make Senator Don Cameron the Republican candidate for President. It will be brought about by a combination of the delegations of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York. Illinois is against Harrison. Senator Cullom can and will have the delegation. He knows that he cannot get the nomination and will throw his strength to Cameron. The matter has already been talked over. Gresham men in Illinois, and there are many of them, will do most anything rather than support Harrison, and they are in the scheme. Pennsylvania will of course support him, and the deal is now on between Cameron's friends and the leaders in New York and Ohio.

From the Mind of a Burglar.

You have often seen men wearing a small chain fastened at one end to their suspender while at the other end is fastened a bunch of keys. This is an invention of a noted burglar who spent many years of his life in a dungeon cell for plying his vocation in hotels in Philadelphia. While at work one stormy night trying to turn the lock of a Walnut street door the false key dropped in the snow, and while searching for it a watchman came along and locked the burglar up and had him sent to Moyamensing. Having some ingenuity, he thought of having keys fastened to a chain so that when a limb of the law appeared he could fly without a thought about the keys, and found it worked like a charm. He has now seen the error of his ways, and lives comfortably on a royalty from the manufactures.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court handed down its decision in the case of Thos. J. Long vs. the Penn'a Railroad Company in which the plaintiff brought suit to recover the value of two trunks of clothing lost in the Johnstown flood and which were in transit from Cincinnati to Washington. The court affirmed the finding of the lower court holding that the "flood was as to the defendant an inevitable accident, properly described as Actus Dei," an act of God.

Elected Principal of the Normal Department.

Prof. S. H. Deitzell, of Tusseyville, has been elected principal of the Normal Department of Palatinate College, at Meyerstown, Lebanon county. Prof. Deitzell is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and we bespeak for him a brilliant future. He is a bright young man and fitted for the position to which he was elected.

Flooded With Counterfeit.

Altoona at present seems to be the rendezvous of a gang of counterfeiters and piles of the green goods have been worked off on the city. It is only a question of time until the stuff will be circulated throughout the central part of the state and it behooves our people to be on their guard against it.

Bought the Canal Bed.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company has sold the canal bed between the main line and East Lewisburg to the Lewisburg and Tyrone railway company for $1,011.

——Every well dressed gentleman get his clothing from the Philad. Branch Bellefonte. They can fit you out in any thing you want, at a bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

AARONSBURG.

Miss Anna Addams, took the children of Mrs. Lewis Snook, of Millheim, on last Monday morning, to the orphan's home at Woomelsdorf.

Samuel Boyer while driving team in Pine Creek Hollow had the misfortune to have a horse tramp on his foot, one of the calks passing through the foot making an ugly wound.

Irvin Wance, was thrown from a truck on the tram-road in Pine Creek Hollow, the wheels passing over his leg and breaking it. He was brought home and is slowly recovering.

The west end of Aaronsburg, received an addition lately in the shape of a long-tailed donkey. This animal was imported at large expense by Mr. George M. Homan, and is almost as large as George.

Thomas J. Kister, and wife, have taken up a temporary residence in town for the winter, and in the spring expect to emigate to California. The gentleman is at present engaged in building an organ in Lenker's shop.

George Washington Bollinger, Esq., has gone to Maryland, to work in a creamery. We extend congratulations to the proprietors of said creamery in obtaining the services of so able and proficient a gentleman, as professor Bollinger.

Mrs. Matilda Coey died on the 6th inst and was burried the following Tuesday. The was the wife of John Coey, and had been an invalid for nearly two years. She was aged about 73 years. Since the death of his wife Coey's goods will be sold, and he will make his home with Harvey Crouse.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters.

Ten years ago Dr. Billhardt, uncle to Prof. Billhardt of this place, says the Middleburg *News Item*, while walking along the streets in Philadelphia, was stopped by a begger who asked for assistance. The request was granted, and imagine his surprise a few days ago when he received a small package directed to him from a mining town in South America, containing a stone which proved to be worth $8,000. It had been sent by the same man he befriended in Philadelphia.

At Work on the Improvements.

The Commissioners of Centre county are now having the new style Cabinets and cases put in the vaults in the court house. The last couple grand juries recommended these improvements for the preservation of documents and last October the commissioners awarded the contract to a firm for about $4500. The cases and cabinets will not only be lasting but neat and convenient for filing away documents of every kind.

Luth. B. Stover.

We are informed of the death of Luther B. Stover, of Madisonburg, on Tuesday morning last, after an illness of several months. He was engaged in storekeeping and ason of Philip Stover, dec'd, of Haines twp., and aged about 48 years. He was a good citizen and an active Democrat. We knew him intimately from his boyhood, and he ever bore a good name.

Good News for Bellefonte.

H. C. Valentine, William Burnside and Frank B. Gill, together with some Pittsburgh gentlemen, have leased the large, new foundry, machine, blacksmith and pattern shops of the Valentine Iron company at Bellefonte and have a large corps of men at work getting the shops in shape to start a scale manufactory. These gentlemen are well known to the business men of Pennsylvania. Their head office will be in Pittsburgh.

New Mayors.

Albert Mingle was elected chief burgess of Bellefonte by thirty-six majority. We congratulate Albert upon this result, and Bellefonte has done itself credit in electing him. He will make a good burgess. Fred Kurtz, Jr., of the REPORTER staff has been elected chief burgess of Centre Hall, by forty-seven majority.

Clearfield Bank Very Rotten.

There was a most mysterious disappearance of cash, it seems, from the defunct First national bank, of Clearfield. Receiver Haywood has found and thrown out besides $142,000 of worthless paper made or accepted by president Dill, and by the latter counted among the assets. There is consequently a poor outlook for the bank's creditors.

Died from the Grip.

W. C. Keplinger, proprietor of the drug store, Bellefonte, died from la grippe on Sunday night, after a very short illness.

——If in need of anything in the boot or shoe line don't forget that Mingle, Bellefonte, has the finest line in the state from which to select. He guarantees all goods and you have good returns for your money.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1892.

Speaker Crisp is thoroughly in accord with the desire to make a calm, conservative and business-like investigation of the Pension Office and its methods of doing business, and in selecting the committe authorized by the House resolution has made good use of his knowledge of the members of the House and named men who will sit with the same impartiality on the evidence presented to them and as carefully sift it, in order to throw out that which in their judgment is based on hatred or personal prejudice, as they would if sitting as judges in a court of law. The democrats on the committee are Representatives Wheeler, of Michigan, Little of New York, and Dungan, of Ohio; the republicans Messrs Lind of Minnesota and Brosius of Pennsylvania, all ex-Union soldiers.

Representative Hoar, of Massachusetts, is confident that the adoption of his resolution by the House authorizing the committee on Manufactures to investigate the socalled "sweating" system of tenement house labor, is a long step in the right direction, and he predicts that the result of the investigation will be some startling facts of special interest to those who wear "ready made" clothing. Before the House adopted the resolution it adopted an amendment directing the committee to inquire how much increase the McKinley bill has caused in the wages of workmen employed in industries protected by the terms of that bill. It also afterwards adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, restricting the cost of the investigation to $3.000.

Speaker Crisp has given some of the democratic members who have been careless as to their attendance on the sessions of the house a little lecture on their duties, taking his text from the lack of a quorum of democrats on the floor, which the other day enabled the republicans to compel an adjournment. A second lecture on this subject should not be necessary.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture will report a resolution providing for the appointment of a number of sub-committees to make an investigation, a committee to each branch of the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of agriculture in the United States, the prices of its products, and if there be any of which the prices are depressed, the cause of such depression and the remedy therefor. This resolution will be reported as a substitute for Senator George's resolution for an investigation of the depression in the cotton-raising States.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama has sent a cold shiver down the spinal columns of all the big office holders by introducing a resolution instructing the several committees in charge of appropriation bills to make reductions of 20 per cent in all official salaries of $5.000 or more—that would catch Senators and Representatives—and of 10 per cent in all salaries of $8.000 or more.

An attempt is being made to get the Ways and Means committee of the House to grapple with the cigarette evil by reporting a bill placing an internal revenue tax of $10, per 1000 on all cigaretts offered for sale, whether demostic of foreign manufacture. A memorial showing that the excessive use of cigarettes has during the year killed 100 young men, and sent an equal number to insane asylums is being circulated in Congress.

The manner in which the annual appropriation bill for the Military Academy was reduced by the House, sitting as a committee of the whole, before it was passed, in spite of the powerful influences brought to bear in favor of passing it as reported from the committee on Military Affairs, has convinced a good many people who had doubts on the subject that when the democratic leaders said economy in public expenditures would be enforced by the House, they indulged in no idle talk. Republicans may sneer, but the people's verdict is heard next November the democrats will get their reward.

The Bland free coinage bill, now on the House calendar, is the subject of much talk in and out of Congress. It is favored on principle by a very large majority of the House, but whether a majority of the democrats believe it political wisdem to pass it at this time will very so on be known as a petition asking the committee on Rules to set a date for its consideration by the House is now being circulated for democratic signatures. More than a hundred have signed.

It is expected that the Canadian reciprocity commissioners will return home this week knowing just about as much as they did when they came. They had no authority to make a treaty, nor had Mr. Blaine, even had he been so disposed.

COBURN.

Pay train passed through here on Monday of this week.

if the report proves to be correct it will be quite a boom for this place.

Mrs. Melinda Stover is suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

E. H. Auman and wife made a flying trip to Linden Hall on Monday.

It is rumored that coal has been discovered about two miles west of here;

Rev. Finkbinder, of the Evangelical church, will commence a protracted meeting at this place in the near future.

A. J. Campbell has severed his connection with D. R. Culp and on Monday morning left for Glen Union where he will be employed by Becher and Sober on their extensive lumber job at that place.

The lecture to be given by Rev. Reiminsnyder, on Monday evening, February 22nd 1892, should be attended by everybody, as the subject is a very broad one, it should receive the careful consideration of every one.

The personal effects of David Rote, an inmate of the insane Asylum at Danville, consisting of guns, rifles, etc., will be sold at public sale on Saturday, 20th inst., by the overseer of the poor. The sale will be had at the hotel, commencing at one o'clock p. m.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death our worthy and respected brother, Robert J. Smith, in his 58th year, and who has been a faithful laborer in Spring Mills Grange, No. 158, P. of H. since March 17, 1883, up to the time of his death, which occurred on Feb. 2, 1892, and

Whereas, At the regular meeting held in the Grange Hall, Feb. 6th, 1892, in the death of our worthy brother, the church has lost an active and conscientious member, and the community a good citizen, and the grange an earnest and consistent patron. Therefore be it

Resolved, That to his bereaved family and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy be furnished the bereaved family and published in the *Farmers Friend* and in the county papers.

M. L. RISHELL,
W. F. REARICK,
CATH. C. RISHEL,
Com.

A Memorial.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has called from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow school director Wm. Luse.

Resolved, That whilst bowing in humble submission to the Divine will we yet would express our sorrow for the loss of one whom we could justly regard as an upright citizen, a faithful officer and an earnest friend of our public schools.

Resolved, That in view of her especially sad bereavement we extend to Mrs. Luse, the only surviving member of the family, our earnest sympathy and commend her to Him who alone can give comfort and strength in such hours of darkness and distress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Luse and that the CENTRE REPORTER and Millheim *Journal* be requested to publish them.

WM. PEALER,
J. WELLS EVANS,
Committee.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their popularity purely on their merits J. D. Murray Druggist.

Wedding Invitations, etc.

We have received a fine line of type, suitable for printing wedding invitations, etc., and carry in stock finest grades of paper for same. Our work we guarantee as first-class and at low prices.

Will Superintend the Job.

Mr. J. W. Underwood will superintend the manufacture of lumber on the 200 acre tract of mountain land belonging to Simon Harper, a short distance north-west of town.

To Work Nine Hours.

The working time of the men in the Altoona Pennsylvania railroad shops has been shortened to nine hours. The change is only said to be temporary.

CHILIAN CITIES.

A GLANCE AT SANTIAGO AND VALPARAISO.

The Former is the Capital and the Paris of South America.—The Latter is a Commercial Center.

The cities and towns of Chili are not numerous. The largest center of population is found at Santiago, the capital of Chili. The population is some 200,000. The next in size is Valparaiso, the great commercial port of the State, and near the capital, with a population of 120,000. The other places of importance, Talca, Conception, Iquique, Chillan, Serena, Copiapo, San Felipe, Curico, have a population of from 20,000 to 100,000. Many of the smaller towns are centers of mining industries, where the peon laborers make up the bulk of the population.

Santiago, which is a distance of some four hours by express train from Valparaiso, has all the appearance of a capital. It is a wealthy city, and the handsomest one south of the equator. It is the Paris of South America. Santiago has many fine public and private buildings, and handsome equipages are numerous. It is situated in a broad plain, hemmed in by mountains. The climate is superb, the mean summer temperature being seventy degrees Fahrenheit, and in winter fifty-two degrees Fahrenheit. The city is laid out in chessboard style, and the blocks are known as *cuadras*. The great centre of life in the Chilian capital is the plaza. Here the tramways start and the hackney coaches are stationed. Of evenings, when the band plays, it is the fashionable promenade. As in all South American cities having any pretensions, around the Santiago plaza are groped the cathedral, the townhall and the Governor's palace. The proportions of this plaza are good, and shade trees numerous. What are called the baratillos are the great feature of this place. These are booths built under one side of a long arcade, and here are sold all those indispensable trifles which delight the Santiago men and women. Sign-boards over shops show the cosmopolitan character of the city, and you can read names which you have spelled out before on Bond street or on the Boulevard. Englishmen, Frenchmen and German shopmen busily engaged dispensing their goods are common in Santiago.

If there are many fine houses occupied by aristocratic and wealthy families, much of Santiago is built up with structures made of adobe or sun-dried brick. Ornamentations of the outside of houses are not in good taste, stucco being in too common use. It must be borne in mind, however, that Chili is an earthquake country, and in lightness there is safety. The genuine Chilian city houses of the past, following the plans of those in Seville, still existing in Santiago, are gloomy and cloistral.

The Alameda of Santiago is a superb avenue, shaded by trees, and bears a faint resemblance to the Champs Elysees. Along the Alameda have been reared the statues of Chilian heroes—General San Martin, Bernardo O'Higgins, Carrera, Bello and Freire.

As the centre of education, the capital of Chili possesses numerous schools. If the late President Balmaceda had faults, he believed most in the general education of the Chilians. There is a museum of natural history, of fine arts, and a yearly Salon is held. There is a conservatory of music, and a fair public library. Santiago may be said to be a city with a great future before it, but where matters are still in somewhat of an inchoate condition. Progress is marked in some directions, and there is retrogression in others.

Valparaiso is the city which, after all, plays the great role in Chilian matters. The commercial entrepot of this South American State is situated on a bay, exposed to the high winds which sweep down it from the north. The quays on the water side are numerous, there are many streets running parallel with the quays, and back rise the hills, dotted with houses. From these residences a fine view of the bay can be had. These spurs of hilly ridges are known as cerros. The wealthier people of Valparaiso have selected the greener or more fertile portions of these hills, leaving to the poorer the more arid cerros. Valparaiso is essentially a business town, and as thoroughly engrossed in commerce as is Liverpool. There are certain streets well provided with shops, but offices, banks, warehouses, and merchants' quarters are of greater importance. There is a mole, the Muelle Fiscal, some little of a protection for shipping, built to facilitate the landing of goods and passengers, but it is inadequate for the increasing commercial wants of the city.

Near the Muelle Fiscal stand the huge custom house and bonded warehouses. From the top of a hill on which stands a military school may be seen the fleet of steamers, sailing ships, the lighters that carry on the business of Valparaiso, and the floating defences of Chili—her warships and ironclads—and far, far beyond stretch the jagged promontories, which slope toward the blue waters of the ocean.

Valparaiso, if literally translated, means "The Vale of Paradise," but the poetical conception is quite lost as far as the city is concerned, for within it there is nothing which is pleasing to the eye. The business town is indifferent to architectural display. What strikes the American most is the constant sound of English. In all the more important South American cities you will find abundance of German, French and Italian, but the English in Valparaiso rule the roast, and have for their share the largest interests in Chilian commerce. It is the foreign element which, in a large measure, controls the organization and management of all great Chilian enterprises. It is from the City, or moneyed London, that the plans have originated, and the capital subscribed to work the copper or the nitrates. Chilians may have originally owned the sources of mineral wealth, or be still interested in them, but it is the manager who hails from Great Britain whose word or will is law. The Chilian temperament inclines towards "passive enjoyment," and therefore the native inhabitant of Santiago, if he is not in copper, or hides, or nitre, or politics, leads an indolent life.

Trade in Valparaiso is heavy, for in exchange for the raw Chilian exports there are imports of every variety of goods. Manufacturing but little, Chili's demands—that is, during her period of prosperity—were immense, and nine-tenths of her entire imports have found an entrance in Valparaiso. The lower classes have few needs, but the wants of the richer and higher-bred Chilians are numberless, from a bottle of perfume to the last French novel.—[Harper's Weekly.

He Met His Match.

There is a tolerably numerous class of men of the "shabby genteel" order who haunt first class hotels with a view of "striking" some friend or acquaintance for enough money to get a square meal with a few drinks thrown in. Congressmen are the favorite victims of the gentry in question, and if the particular victim is a statesman unused to the scheming guild, he is likely to be tackled for for any sum from $1 to $50.

During the life of the last Congress a Southern Repersentative of national fame was approached by a man whom he knew slightly and who claimed the congressman's district for his home, though he hadn't been in the State for many years. He told a plausible story and obtained the loan of $5, his parting words to the lender being, "I'll pay it back inside of thirty days if I live." The month went by, and likewise another and another, but the borrower failed to appear around that particular hostelry. Finally, after some six months had flown, he ventured to take up his usual seat on one of the lobby lounges. Not long afterward he and his Congressional friend met face to face, but on the latter's countenance there wasn't the slightest sign of recognition. With supreme cheek the other advanced, and holding out his hand observed, "How are you, Colonel?"

"I don't know you, sir," was the reply.

"Don't know me? Why, I am Captain Clinker, from your State."

"That can't be so. Clinker, poor fellow, is dead. I know it, for he borrowed $5 from me, promising to pay it back as sure as he lived. He hasn't given me the money yet, and I know he is no longer in this world."—[Washington Post.

Skeletons Intrenched in a Fort.

Two prospectors, who have just come down to Alcade, New Mexico, from the mountains, report the finding of the skeletons of four men who had evidently intrenched themselves in a rude fort and battled with Indians until they were either killed or starved to death. The fort was constructed at the head of Blind Canyon, and was in such a sheltered position that it could be approached from only one direction.

The men had evidently fled up the canyon from the Indians, and, finding their retreat cut off, built a barricade of stones and sold their lives as dearly as possible. The incident must have been years ago, for the bones are bleached white from exposure to sun and rain. There is not a scrap of clothing or paper, and the guns and ammunition had evidently been carried off by the Indians after the men had died. There were about a hundred empty shells from a 45 calibre gun lying around within the fort, showing that a desperate fight had been made.

The story told by the prospectors receives corroboration from a story told by Milton Welch, who has a ranch east of here. Welch thinks the bones are those of his four companions from whom he was separated by the Indians in the mountains near the spot nine years ago. Mr. Welch says he and four men had been prospecting, when they were suddenly attacked by Indians.

He was riding a mule and started down the valley on a run, while the others ran the other way. He was wounded twice and his mule was shot with half a dozen arrows, but he made good his escape. He tried to find his companions afterward, but was never able to get any trace of them and supposed they had been carried off by the Indians to the deep recesses of the mountains where the savages made their homes.—[New York Herald.

Fashionable Jewels.

A gold with a bat sapphire body is a significant scarf pin.

Enameled ribbons gathered into rosettes are used as lace pins.

Moustache brushes with Russian enamel backs are for the luxurious.

There is an effort to introduce round amethyst and topaz pins. They are very pretty. They are set in chased gold with an inner band of tiny pearls. Some of the Spanish topazes are cut intaglio. They are eminently suitable for matrons.

Great vogue has been given this season to little heart-shaped lockets. They are worn on fine chains, and seemed to be called for by some sentimental considerations. The prevailing style has flat sides of dull gold, a stone sunk in the center, and chased edges.

Manufacturers say that the bowknot will last another season. It has crowded out many other styles, mainly because of its adaptability. It is very commonly used to fasten watches at the side and for pinning draperies. Bow knots five inches across have been made for fastening drapery on the hips. It is polka dotted with tiny brilliants.

The round enameled brooches with fine interlacings and powdered with colored stones come next to the flower jewelry in rivaling the bow knot. The use of ruby spinels and olivines limit the expense. Slightly convex brooches of greenish-tinted gold with chased perforations and set with these stone are among the pretty new things.—[Jewelers' Circular.

The progress of death was uniquely reported by the dying Dr. Richet to his son, a professor of physiology, and his physician. As his end approached he carefully discribed to them every perceptible sensation. At the moment when they observed unmistakable signs of immediate dissolution, surprised them by saying. "You see I am dying."

FOR THE LADIES.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.

An English miss, who has recently performed the noble act of saving a human life, is Gwendolin Evans, of Birmingham, aged thirteen. Her opportunity came while bathing on the seashore, and when Cholmondeley Thompson, a London youngster of ten years, overweighted, perhaps, by his name, was sinking in the heavy swell she swam out and saved him. The Royal Humane Society has given her a bronze medal. Miss Evans learned to swim at one of the Birmingham public baths and can swim a mile at a stretch.—[Chicago Post.

HOW TO MAKE GLOVES LAST.

A glove usually wears out first at the end of the fingers, because the wearer's nails are too long and push through the kid. The first place to wear through is the flat part of the left thumb. Most people put on the left glove and fasten it before drawing on the right glove, and then they use the left thumb and fingers as buttoners. That is what ruins the glove. Use a glove buttoner; they cost nothing, the wire ones, bent like a hairpin, and joined with a little chain ending in a flat pendant, which any glove dealer has in quantity, and they are the salvation of a good pair of gloves. Get into the habit of using the buttoner and the gloves will last twice as long.—[New York Press.

THE FACE STEAMER.

All women are more or less susceptible to fads and anything cracked up to improve the flesh of the face catchs them in short order. The latest one is a "face steamer," and it has spread among the fair ones with such rapidity that it might well be suspected of being a traveling companion of the grip. The scheme is that the steam bath is a great skin cleanser, and the fair subject submits herself to the "steamer" regularly each day. The apparatus as placed on sale consists of a neat arrangement for holding the water, and under it a spirit lamp. When this has been lighted a jet of steam is shot out of a funnel into the face of the subject. The woman who can't afford a "steamer," improvises one out of a tea kettle and a kitchen funnel, but she must have one.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

It is easy to "spot" newspaper women all the world over. There is an air of business about them that is unmistakable, and then they are always dressed for the weather. They usually come to a hotel breakfast cloaked and bonneted for the day's work, and they start out with a determined air which plainly says that they are going to see all that is to be seen and a great deal that isn't. Let a sudden storm come up and it is the newspaper woman who turns her cloak wrong side out, showing a pretty waterproof lining, drags forth a pair of light rubbers from an inside pocket, unfurls an umbrella which she always carries and sails proudly on, putting to scorn the weaker sisters who are never prepared for anything unexpected.—[New York Advertiser.

PROFESSIONAL DUSTERS.

If some capable young woman, or old woman either, for the matter of that, should decide to set herself up as a professional duster, she would earn at least $5 or $6 a week, which would at least be $5 or $6 better than sitting at home being supported by an overworked father or brother. A professional duster is one who goes from house to house cleaning the parlors, library, dining-room, or whatever may be desired. She washes, dusts and arranges bric-a-bric, lamps and furniture—delicate work that cannot be intrusted to anybody. There are many ladies in these dark days of poor help who would gladly employ such a person to come in once a week and do up their company room for them. Another occupation which is suggested, because the writer of this knows there is money in it, is that of the visiting stockingmender. To many busy or lazy housekeepers it would be an immense relief to dump all the clothes needing mending, all the stockings with holes in them into a big basket, secure, because on such a day the mender is to come and put them all in order, a work that if properly done is not usually necessary more than once or twice a month. There is variety, interest and money awaiting the pioneers in these two novel occupations.—[New Orleans Picayune.

THE ERA OF BIG GIRLS.

This is the era of the heavy-weight athletic young woman, who walks abroad with the swinging tread of a grenadier, shoulders erect, chest expanded, and head held high, a young woman who thinks nothing of a ten-mile walk, and is altogether a new type of American independence.

She is the evolution of the modern college. Higher education has done it all, and before we know it we shall have raised a race of Amazons, and the girls of Lasalle and Wellesley will be challenging the boys of Yale and Harvard in rowing and racing and football athletics.

Professor Bragdon of Lasalle Seminary is authority for these facts: Since the opening of the Seminary in September up to date forty-two young women have gained nine pounds or over; three, fourteen each; two, sixteen; one, nineteen; one, twenty; one, twenty-two, and the record-breaker has gained twenty-three pounds in a little over four months. The featherweight of them all weighs eighty-one pounds, the heaviest plump, 167, and they are the healthiest set of girls in all New England. So much for calisthenics, athletics, physiology, and hygiene in the curriculum of higheh education, for Lasalle specializes healtd and avoirdupois even above Greek an Latin as important points of culture. It is to Lasalle we must look to convert all lingering prejudice of the debilitating effects of higher education Only Professor Bragdon must work carefully, or, as in the case of Lady Jane, there will be too much of them in the by and by.—[Boston Post.

WOMEN AND ILLUSIONS.

Did you ever know the ardent admiration men have for white? If a man be in love with a woman and has not told her, a white frock made of soft, pretty material will make him tell her she is the most adorable woman on earth, and for the moment it is one of those precious illusions that form the charm of life.

Do women like these illusions? Yes! Yes! They make up for the many miserable moments of pretense; moments when she looks the world in the face with smiling lips and bright words, when among the gay she is seemingly gayest, and all the while her eyes are full of unshed tears over things which she cannot alter.

When she grows tired of hiding her true feelings. In concealing her loves and her hatreds. In covering her sorrows, even her joys.

When she tells you she really does not care to go some place or get some particular thing, and all the time the whole being is aching to be gratified. When she looks back and regrets; looks forward and dreads. When she strives to banish thought and strangle memory, and all the while her speech is filled with mirth and laughter.

When her existence is colorless, which she could alter, but would not, for some one's sake.

In such moments as these it is that she appreciates these little illusions, which please her for the moment and then pass away, yet in the passing leave a trace. So be not sparing in words that will lead to them. Do not keep your precious words locked as a miser does his coin; put them in circulation. Let them get worn, perhaps, in handling, but they will always be sure to bring happiness.

So when you see a woman with smiling lips and sad-looking eyes, praise her. That's what she wants. She is starving for it and her eyes are mutely begging for it. And yet she hides it all and you so stupid you will not see it.

Praise her even exceedingly. She will not believe you, perhaps. But she likes it and will bless you for it.—[Music and Drama.

FASHION NOTES.

Enameled jewelry is the rage.

Sleeve buttons representing ears of corn are seen in profusion.

Flounces are becoming more and more popular.

Ice blue is the latest color, and has merely the faintest tinge of blue in it.

White felts are being more universally worn this season than ever before.

Chiffon is used for vests, ties, jabot effects, fronts of tea gowns and evening dresses, tops of sleeves, and panels.

Ribbons of satin and velvet, plain and brocaded ribbon, and narrow and broad ribbon are all used for trimmings.

White corduroy will be in high favor for spring costumes. White pique and dimity will also be used. Just now house

Square ivory handles with incised line for ornaments is attached to the tea and coffee pots in some of the new silver services.

Jet is more fashionable than ever this season, and is still used in combination with gold, silver, colored silk, black silk, and beads of all kinds.

Lorgnon sticks of perforated silver masquerade in the shape of paper knives, and opera glass holders take the forms of the caduceus, Mercury's emblem.

Round, close-fitting, almost flat bonnets are quite as popular as ever. Many of the new models are shaped almost exactly like a soup-plate, slightly pressed together at the sides.

A shrimp salad bowl is shaped like an old and slightly battered tin pan with wavelike indentations over the gilt interior and shapes of sea monsters, dimly seen as if through water.

coats of white corduroy are being made to wear with brocaded or plain silk skirts. The coats are trimmed with passementerie, narrow gold trimming being considered the most stylish.

Investments must not be made in haste or capriciously, for they must last until next season or until such time as lengthened days bring light on our half-worn clothes and justify us in buying new outfits.

Felt hats are much smaller than last winter; the rough spikey, broom felts, called Sanglier, are the most fashionable. They are trimmed with blade feathers, principally eagles' feathers, and jewelled brooches, or else knots of bright-colored ribbon.

Old rose, a shade almost identical with the aforetime crushed strawberry, is said to be one of the coming colors for spring. Indeed, it may be said that it has hardly been out of use for some time. It is very rarely that any color enjoys such a long season of favor.

Wide, soft French felts, twisted and pinched into becoming, fetching shapes, are even more worn than the regular shaped hats. More people can be suited with these, as they are pliable and can be made to look becomingly on most anyone.

More fullness is appearing in the skirts of dresses. One of the favorite fashions of disposing of this amount of drapery is by laying it in flat plaits at the sides of the back; also by plaits in the under arm-seams. These plaits may be set in V shape. This shape is, however, concealed by the arrangement of the drapery. The superfluous fullness is not required at the upper part, therefore is cut away. This makes the plaits flat below the waist, but gives the necessary spread toward the hem.

Consumption of Smoke.

The following simple method for the consumption of smoke is given by a German paper: Start the fire as usual and let it burn until the coals are in a bright glow; then rake the coals on the grate to the right and left, so as to form an empty space along the middle, and put the fresh coals into this space. The smoke which is formed from the fresh coals is consumed by the glowing fires on either side. If the grate is very wide two such open spaces in the fire are advantageous for the addition of fresh fuel.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As an evidence of the rapid increase of demand for American watches, the fact is noted that a single American company sold more watches during the last twelve months in England than all the English companies combined sold of their own manufactures.

It has recently been decided by physicians that music is a valuable agent in convalescence, and, as an outcome of this, a guild of St. Cecilia has been established in London for the purpose of training musicians to soothe the nerves of patients with music, under the direction of the physician. Every student must have a pleasing voice and delicate execution.

"In all India," says the Rev. George F. Pentecost in the New York Independent, "there are not as many missionaries as there are ministers of the Gospel in New-York City, and yet the number of converts yearly in India will be from five to ten times as great as the number of conversions in New-York. Give to India one-half the missionaries in proportion to population as there are ministers and Christian workers in America, and India will be evangelized in ten years, or, at the very outside, in twenty-five."

Professor Baranoyskiy of the St. Petersburg University has directed the attention of the Society of Agriculturists to the American method of producing rain artificially. As a specialist in meteorology, he is satisfied that by the explosion of dynamite in the air rain can be produced. The society has ordered him to prepare a memorial on the subject and submit it to the Minister of the Interior. The latter, it is said, is in favor of the movement, and it is believed that he will encourage the plans of the Professor and provide means and facilities for the production of rain.

Persian hatred of Europeans, just now creating some stir in Teheran, is always latent in that fanatical community. A New Yorker who spent a winter in Teheran says that this feeling was displayed by natives on the slightest provocation. He met ill looks and threatening faces at every turn, and found that when he handled fruit in the market no native would by it, and the merchant had to make at least a pretence of destroying it. Whatever a Christian touches is polluted. The same thing is met with in British India, where ever servants are known to destroy cups and glasses from which Christians have drank. Anglo-Saxon race prejudice is as nothing compared with the Oriental loathing for the Christian European.

Ex-Senater Warner Miller says in the Forum that to-day the building of the Nicaragua Canal is the most important enterprise demanding the attention of the world. From the discovery of America until the present time a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Central America, has been sought; private capital has been freely expended in seeking the best route, our Government has sent out numerous expeditions and surveyed the Isthmus. The result of all these efforts has been to establish firmly the fact that the only favorable route, at a reasonable cost, is the one across Nicaragua. At the present time an honest effort is being made to construct the canal by a corporation composed of Americans. I believe the close of the present century will see the canal an accomplished fact."

There have been prominent people who have been almost as fleshy as museum freaks. William Wirt, the orator, who prosecuted Aaron Burr, was so fat that he wore corsets. The late David Davis, of the United States Supreme Bench, was remarkable for his enormous size. Gibbon, the historian, was a show. Daniel Lambert, who is often quoted as the fattest man that ever lived, died weighing 739 pounds. He drank only water, which was not exactly Sir John Falstaff's theory, who attributed flesh to sack. Some years ago a man named Hanson Craig, hailing from Kentucky, was claimed to be the heaviest man in the world. His weight was given at 792 pounds. It took thirty-six yards of cloth to make him a suit. He was 6 feet 4½ inches high, and at birth weighed only seven pounds. At two years of age he took a $1,000 prize in New York, and tipped the beam at 206 pounds. His father and mother were small people, both under 150 pounds.—[Pittsburg Leader.

It Kills or Cures.

A few days ago L. B. Chidsey, a real estate agent of Beaver Falls, Penn., who has a number of tenement houses to rent, visited one occupied by a colony of Hungarians. He was surprised to see some one had scraped all the paint off the four corners of the building.

After a deal of questioning he learned the inmates had taken the paint thus scraped off to make into a decoction to cure the children belonging to the colony of measles. The paint broth, after a few cabalistic words, was poured into the youngsters boiling hot. The Hungarian woman who vouchsafed Mr. Chidsey the information, said it "killed or cured every time."—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

Stamps the Servants Girls.

The German Empire has a law for the regulation of servant girls. It provides that every such person shall keep a book in which once a week her employer is obliged to post a five-cent stamp purchased at his expense from the Government. If the girl loses her place through sickness or old age, the government pays her the value of the stamps. It is a valuable scheme for tracing the moves of the servant, and for providing her a small fund in case of need.—[Picayune.

The Oldest Bank Note.

Among the curiosities obtained by the British Museum there is none so interesting as a Chinese bank note of the Ming dynasty, about 1368. No earlier example is known to be extant. It is, however, a comparatively modern specimen for China, although it was not till three hundred years after its issue that bank notes were used in Europe.—[Notes and Queries.

A BEAR IN HER KITCHEN.

Mrs. Sharp Made Good Use of Hot Water and a Gun.

Mrs. Ora J. Sharp, the wife of a young woodsman of Dutch Mountain, Penn., was making pumpkin pies in her cellar kitchen on a recent Monday, while her husband was working in the lumber woods. When the pies were ready for the oven Mrs. Sharp placed them in a row on the mixing shelf and ran up stairs to attend to the baby. She stayed longer than she expected to, and, hearing a noise in the kitchen, she hurried down to see what made it. She found a large black bear sitting upon his haunches in front of the shelf as though he had been dining there every day. He was gobbling down her unbaked pies with all his might, and Mrs. Sharp grabbed a kettle of boiling water from the stove and threw it at him just as he was scooping out the last pie tin with his right paw. A good part of the scalding water struck the bear square on the top of his shoulders. It ran down the whole length of his back, and it made him bellow and scratch around as though his hide had been peppered with shot.

In his haste to get out of the kitchen the bear dashed against the cellar door that opened inward on a stiff spring. He landed in the cellar, and the door slammed shut and fastened him in. Then the bear began to roar and tear things, and Mrs. Sharp bolted the door.

The destruction of her pies angered Mrs. Sharp, and she resolved not to let the bear leave the cellar alive. Her husband wouldn't return from the woods in several hours, the nearest house was more than a mile away, and, as she feared that the bear might break out before her husband came home, she concluded to see if she couldn't shoot the bear right away, and put him out of his misery. Mr. Sharp's doubled-barreled gun was loaded up stairs, but she had never fired it, and she made up her mind that she could if she tried.

Mrs. Sharp was afraid that something might happen to the baby if she left it in the house, so she bundled it up, tucked it in a clothes basket, carried it to the barn, and placed it in the haymow. Then she got out the rifle, cocked both barrels, and stood it against the back end of the house. In the rear end of the cellar there was a narrow window under the sill. The house had been banked with straw, and Mrs. Sharp quickly removed the straw and pulled the window out. The bear was still thrashing and groaning, and the moment he saw the light he climbed up and stuck his snout out of the window. While the bear was hanging on the stones with his claws Mrs. Sharp fired a bullet into his head, and he tumbled backward and made no more noise.

As soon as Mrs. Sharp felt certain that she had killed the bear she hastened after the baby. The little one was all right, and she carried it to the house and got ready to make another batch of pies. Mr. Sharp came home at nightfall, and his wife told him about the dead bear in the cellar. They dragged the carcass out into the snow, and then they found that all the hair had been scalded from the bear's back and that Mrs. Sharp's bullet had hit him between the eyes.—[New York Sun.

A Cunning Blue Jay.

Among the birds which my children raised this year is one which gives us more pleasure than I ever expected. It is a blue jay, and he is the most cunning, plumed fellow you can think of. I had to clip his wings because he would not stay in his cage, but likes to hop and flutter about the house. He is not afraid of the dogs, will hop around and about them, sit on the head of a big bloodhound and yell at the top of his voice just for mischief. He defies all the chickens if they try to take some food away from him. I suspect this terrible war cry scared them.

He will sit on our hands and shoulders and beg for food, but as soon as his appetite is satisfied he takes what more is offered him and hides it away in some nook. Sometimes he will put it down in my vest pocket or under the collar of my outing shirt. Water he likes exceedingly well, and shows signs of disgust if without his regular bath; and, lo! he will jump in when the dishpan is filled with fresh, cool liquid—drink' dive, splatter and yell with joy. Then out he goes to the sunny lawn and lies down on one side first, spreading the opposite wing, then he turns over to spread and dry the other one. He will also take dry sun baths in the same manner.—[Forest and Stream.

Individuality in Hair.

One of the wonders revealed by the microscope is that human hairs possess a marked individuality. Not long ago a single hair—the evidence in a murder trial—was shown Dr. Jesserich, with the request that he determine whether it was from the head of the supposed murderer, whose hair was the same color. After examination the specialist decided that it was sufficiently unlike those of the suspected man to acquit him. The real murderer was subsequently captured, and his hairs were found to be identical in character with the one first examined.—[Trenton (N. J.) American.

New Use for Grape Stones.

A London contemporary states that the oily matter present in grape stones has lately been made the subject of a chemical investigation, with a view of ascertaining to what use it can be put. The result has been to show that the oil is by no means dissimilar to castor oil, resembling that substance in its high acetyl number and iodine number, a resemblance which extends to its property of yielding Turkey red oil on treatment with sulphuric acid. Direct dyeing tests showed the product to be excellent. Should this result be confirmed a novel industry may be expected to arise.—[Boston Journal of Commerce.

Blue is, for the first time in some years, a leading color. Almost all shades of it are in demand, especially the medium and very bright blues.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Sinking to the Level of Brutes."

TEXT: *"All this came upon the King Nebuchadnezzar."*—Daniel iv., 28.

Colonel Rawlinson, the oriental traveler, says that the exhumed bricks, not only of Babylon, but of a hundred towns in an area of one hundred miles in length and thirty in breadth, are inscribed with the name of Nebuchadnezzar. He was a great warrior and at the glance of his sword nations prostrated themselves. He was a great king and built a city reservoir ninety miles in circumference and one hundred and twenty feet deep, and constructed a hanging garden four hundred feet square and seventy-five feet high, some say to please Amuhia, his wife, who had been born among the hills, and others say to get a pleasure ground free from the mosquitoes, which afflict the levels.

I think from his character the latter reason may have impelled him as much as the former. When he conquered King Zedekiah, so as to have no more trouble with him, he put his eyes out—a most barbarous way of incapacitating an enemy. But Babylon was a great place, the houses surrounded by gardens and the housetops were connected with each other by bridges, and one day Nebuchadnezzar walked out on those suspension bridges and showed, perhaps to a royal visitor, the vastness of his realm as the sun kindles the domes with glistenings almost insufferable and the great streets thunder up their pomp into the ear of the monarch, and armed towers stand around adorned with spoils of conquered empires.

Nebuchadnezzar waves his hand above the stupendous scene and exclaims, "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?" In other words: "What a great man I am. Babylon was not anything until I adorned it. See those water works; see those gardens; see those forts. I did all this. I shall never be forgotten. Why, my name is on every brick in all those walls. Just look at me. I am more than a man."

But in an instant all that splendor is gone from his vision, for a voice falls from heaven, saying, "O King Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken: the kingdom is departed from thee, and they shall drive thee from men and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the fields; they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and seven times shall pass over thee, until thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

One hour from the time he had made the boast he is on his way to the fields a maniac, and rushing into the forests he becomes as one of the beasts, and is after awhile covered with eagles' feathers for protection from the cold, and his nails grow to look like birds' claws, in order that he may dig the earth for roots and climb the trees for nuts.

The mental disaster that seized him was what the Greeks called lycanthropy, by which a man imagines himself a beast and prefers to go out and mingle with brutes. He who had been eating pomegranates and apricots off of plates of gold inlaid with amethyst and diamond, and drinking the richest wines from the royal vats, now browsing on grass, and struck by the horn of the ox as he contends for a better tuft of the pasturage, and instead of an orchestra on benches of ivory playing the national airs, now listening to the moan and bellow and grunt of the beasts. This is not hard for me to believe, for the forms of dementia are innumerable.

A few years ago, arriving in a city on a summer afternoon, while waiting for my engagement in the evening I sauntered forth into what seemed to be a park in front of a large public building, the use of which I knew not. I met a gentleman, with whom I fell into delightful conversation, and he seemed intelligent on all subjects. After awhile I said, "Let us sit down on this bench and rest awhile and enjoy the scene of verdure and fountains." "No," said he. "You sit down, but I cannot. I am made of glass, and if I should sit down I would break to pieces." Then I saw that he was insane and belonged to the large building just behind us.

After such an interview as that I can easily believe this account of my text. Here is Nebuchadnezzar on all fours. He once prided himself on being more than a man, and now he turns out less than a man. The courtiers look out of the windows upon him as he moves among the royal herbs and cry, "A beast!" Seven years pass when suddenly his reason returns and he comes back to Babylon a humble worshiper of the God of heaven.

What must have been the excitement in the royal court as this restored maniac emperor walks into the palace. What a time they had in cutting his nails and his hair, which had grown for seven years without being interfered with by any shears. What a scrubbing down must have taken place in the imperial baths. What a transformation necessary in order that he who had been herding with camels and goats and swine may be made fit to associate with princes. What a change from sty to throne room!

While walking from his Babylonian palace down to the pasture field, and from the pasture field back to the palace, the first thing that impresses me is what an incongruous thing it is for a king to be eating grass. It is good for cattle, but not fit for man. And then for one to prefer it to a royal table toward whose bounty the orchards and paddocks and streams and vineyards in all the earth might contribute—what an amazement! And yet the scene is as common as the daylight.

When I see a man of regal nature, made to rule in realms of thought, capable of all moral elevation, bestowing his faculties, attempting out of low sensualities to satisfy his immortal energies, coming down off of his throne of power into brutalities, sacrificing his higher nature to his lower nature, stooping and stooping, coming down and coming down until all his influence for good is gone, I cry out, "There is a king eating grass like an ox."

And there are tens of thousands of such Nebuchadnezzars. So there are queens who dedicate themselves to the same humiliation. What power for good God gave that woman. Magnetism of personal presence. Influence more than imperial. By her intelligence, by her tenderness, by her charm of smile and manner, capable of soothing so much sorrow, and reforming so much waywardness, and wielding so much elevated power; yet at the call of worldliness, coming out of the throne room of good influence where God would have her reign, coming down over the ivory stairs of mortal power, coming down and coming down until she has no more soul than the dead bird transfixed in her millinery or the chinchilla that was slain to afford her warmth, or the kid that furnished her the glove, and finding her only delight in flatteries of brainless men and midnight schottische and debauched novelettes. I say, "There is one who might have been a queen unto God forever, yet eating straw like an ox."

I look over the pasture fields of folly and sin and find many groveling who ought to be erect. Oh, men and women, go back to your thrones! A young man ran away from home and broke his widowed mother's heart. Fourteen years passed, and he returned and came to the window at which his old mother was sitting. She looked up and immediately recognized him and said: "Oh, Robert Robert! Come in!" "No!" said he. "Mother, I shall never come in till I hear you say you forgive me." Her answer was: "Robert, I have forgiven you long ago. There is nothing to forgive now except that you stayed away so long."

My hearers, forgiveness has been ready for you a good while. With more than a mother's tenderness God will take you back. They are waiting for you up in the palace Nebuchadnezzar was the son of Nabopolassar, who ruled before him, and you are the child of a King!

The next thought that passes into my mind from the contemplation of this incident is that conviction is not conversion. Who is this monarch that makes the boast about Babylon? The very man who, under the revelation of dreams that Daniel made from heaven, deeply humbled himself, while he confessed that God is a God of Gods and a Lord of Lords, yet behold that that humbling and arousing which he before felt did not result in a radical change.

There is no mistake more frequent than of supposing conviction a synonym for conversion. Conviction is merely a sight of sin; conversion is a view of pardon. Conviction is merely alarm; conversion is confidence. Conviction is dissatisfaction with depravity, conversion is a turning away from it. Conviction is a sword wound; conversion is the healing. Conviction is the fever of thirst; conversion is the slaking of that thirst. Conviction is the pain; conversion is the medicine that cures it. Thousands have experienced the former and never experienced the latter.

There are multitudes who think that as soon as a man is serious he is fit for profession of religion. What if a man should only think seriously of being a merchant; would that make him a merchant? What if a man should only think seriously of being a lawyer; would that make him a lawyer? What if a man should only think seriously of being a Christian; would that make him a Christian? Felix was convicted but not converted. The jailer was convicted before he got out of bed, but not converted till at the advice of Paul he believed in Christ. Are you convicted but not converted?

I tell you what you make me think of. You have made up your mind for proper consideration to deed away a property. You have drawn the deed. The seal is affixed opposite where you are to write your name. The commissioner of deeds is present to witness. You have your pen in hand. There is ink in the pen. There is only one thing for you to do, and that is to sign your name. Suppose you stop now without signing your name, what does it all amount to? Nothing.

So you have resolved to give yourself up to God. You propose to sign off to Him your body, your mind, your soul. You have all things necessary for the transfer. The angels of God are here to witness the eternal transfer. Why do you not now with your will complete the work? Halt where you are and all goes for nothing. Sign your name to this spiritual transfer.

Professor Arago, the mathematician, got woefully discouraged in his work and was about to give it up, when he saw some words on the paper which had been used to stiffen the cover of his book, and the words being indistinct he dampened the cover until he could take it off and see the words plainly and he found they were words of advice given by D'Alembert to a student, and the words were, "Go on, sir; go on!" O ye who are convicted, "Go on!" You must take one more step or all the steps you have taken will amount to nothing. Go on!

Again learn from the misfortune of the king of Babylon what a terrible thing is the loss of reason. There is no calamity that can possibly befall us in this world so great as the derangement of intellect—to have the body of a man and yet to fall even below the instinct of a brute. In this world of sad sights the saddest is the idiot's stare. In this world of awful sounds the most awful is the maniac's laugh. A vessel on the rocks, when hundreds go down never to rise, and other hundreds drag their mangled and shivering bodies up the wintry beach, is nothing compared to the foundering of intellects full of vast hopes and attainments and capacities. Christ's heart went out to those who were epileptic, falling into the fire, or maniacs cutting themselves among the tombs.

We are accustomed to be more grateful for physical health than for the proper working of our mind. We are apt to take it for granted that the intellect which has served us so well will always be faithful. We forget that an engine with such tremendous power, when the wheels have such vastness of circle and such swiftness of motion and the least impediment might put it out of gear, could only be kept in proper balance by a divine hand. No human power could engineer this train of immortal faculties.

How strange it is that our memory, on whose shoulders all the successes and misfortunes and occurrences of a lifetime are placed, should not oftener break down, and that the scales of judgment, which have been weighing so much and so long, should not lose their adjustment, and that fancy, which holds a dangerous wand, should not sometimes maliciously wave it, thronging into the heart forebodings and hallucinations the most appalling. It is not strange that the expectations of this intellect should not be dashed to pieces on its disappointments?

Though so delicately attuned, this instrument of untold harmonies plays on, though fear shocks it, and vexations rack it, and sorrow and joy and loss and gain in quick succession beat out of it their dirge or draw from it their anthem. At morning and at night, when in your prayer you rehearse the objects of your thanksgiving, next to your salvation by Jesus Christ, praise the Lord for the preservation of your reason.

How many fine intellects are being destroyed by anodynes and anæsthetics, which were given by Providence for occasional use in alleviation of pain or insomnia, but by being employed continuously after awhile capture and destroy. Chloral, cocoaine, bromide of potassium, opium and whole shelves of seductive etceteras that help turn Nebuchadnezzars into imbecility into madness. Do not trifle with opiates that benumb the brain. If you cannot live without the perpetual and enslaving use of them, you had better die. Better die a sane man than live a fool. What right have you to kill your brain and put in wild jangle your nervous system? But rum is the cause of more insanity than anything else. There is nothing like rum to put a man, like Nebuchadnezzar, down on all fours.

Again, learn how quickly turns the wheel of fortune, from how high up to how far down went Nebuchadnezzar. Those now in places of position and power, even though they should live, will in a few years be disregarded, while some, who this day are obscure and poverty stricken, will ride up on the shoulders of the people to take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns! Ballot boxes are the steps on which men come down as often as they go up. Of those who were a few years ago successful in the accumulation of property how few have not met with reverses of fortune, while many of those who then were straitened in circumstances now hold the bonds and the cash keys of the nation and win the most bows on the exchange.

Of all fickle people in the world Fortune is the most fickle. Every day she changes her mind, and woe to that man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes. She cheers when you go up and laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeable world. Anchor your soul in God. From Christ's love gather your joy. Then come sorrow or gladness, success or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace, health or sickness, life or death, time or eternity, all are yours and we are Christ's and Christ is God's.

Learn also from my subject the comforting truth that afflictions are arrested as soon as they have accomplished their mission. For seven years did Nebuchadnezzar dwell among the beasts of the field, but at the expiration of that time his reason returned, and as soon as with proper humility he acknowledged the God of heaven he was brought back to his palace and reinstated in his former affluence and power. Now it does seem that when heavy trials come upon us it is as though they had no limit. We exclaim, "All thy waves and thy billows have gone over me," but forget that the depth of that sea and the power of that billow are definitely determined.

God sees how much our pride is and He sends just enough adversity to humble it. He sees just how worldly minded we are and pulls us just hard enough to detach us from our follies. He sees how hard our heart is and smites just hard enough to break it. He sees how our eyes have been blinded and He cuts only just enough to remove the scales from our spiritual vision. As soon as Abraham's faith is sufficiently tried the lamb is provided. As soon as Pharaoh consents to let the children of Israel depart the plague pauses. As soon as the Israelites have been sufficiently disciplined by their wanderings they find their way into Canaan. But to some the limit is not set in this life. Their whole pilgrimage is through the wilderness and the world is to them a valley of tears.

But perhaps God has a special throne in heaven that no ordinary saint can occupy, and by extraordinary trials He has prepared that Christian soul for extraordinary glory. God will not keep you in the furnace one moment too long. Just as soon as Paul had met with enough imprisonment and scourgings he reached up and plucked his eternal crown. God will keep us no longer under the hammer and on the stocks than is necessary to fit us for entrance into the haven of eternal rest. Glory be to the divine grace that, as soon as our afflictions have accomplished their mission, they are arrested.

The defeats and sorrows of life have sometimes been the greatest advantage. It was because Dante failed as a statesman that he gave up politics and wrote his immortal "Divinia Commedia." It was a violent thunderstorm that first set Martin Luther seriously thinking, and the thunder of this world's disaster has started a reformation. James Y. Simpson went from a surgeon's operating table to experiment and see if he could not find something that would alleviate human pain, and he kept on until he had discovered chloroform as an anæsthetic, and the story of distress has almost always been followed by the story of rescue.

For many years after Shakespeare's death his work was so little appreciated that in 1663 there was only one edition of his works, and that of only three hundred copies, in existence, and that edition was nearly all burned in the great London fire. But forty-eight copies had been sold out of the city, and those forty-eight copies saved Shakespeare for all nations and all time. Your suppression on a smaller scale may last a good while, but for all you are worth you will yet shine out on earth or in heaven.

Again, learn from my subject that connected with the most distressing judgments of God there are displays of divine mercy. God might justly have left Nebuchadnezzar in the field, but infinite compassion brought him back to the palace. No sooner was Eden blasted than a blessing followed on the heels of the curse promising the coming of One who would destroy sin and make the whole world a paradise. The deluge descends, but not until Noah had invited the people into the ark. The destroying angel comes upon Egypt for the smiting of the first born, but left unmolested every house whose door was sprinkled with the blood of sacrifice.

Fiery tempests bear down upon Sodom, but not until two angels have warned Lot and his family to flee from the destruction. Jerusalem was utterly destroyed, but not until Jeremiah had sounded an alarm, bidding them turn from their abominations. On the darkest cloud of wrath their is a rainbow of mercy. Zechariah in his prophetic vision beheld four chariots, symbolical of God's government.

The first chariot was drawn by red horses. They indicated the wars that were coming. The second chariot was drawn by black horses. They indicated the coming of a famine and pestilence. The third chariot was drawn by white horses. They indicated the spotless purity of His conquests. But, mark well that the fourth chariot was drawn by horses "grisled and bay," denoting that mercy was mixed with all the desolating judgments of God. Sinai cannot thunder so loud as to drown the invitations of Calvary. The Lord utters the admonition, "The wages of sin is death," but exhaustless mercy responds, "Deliver him from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom."

Hide Thee quick in the rock, Christ Jesus. Let not this insignificant "Now" absorb Thee more than the great hereafter. The path leading to this side of the grave is only a few furlongs, but the path which commences at the other side of it is without end. The powers of darkness gather about your soul, and the temptations of an evil heart and the allurements of the world I know are trying to drown the voice of the preacher, but taking hold of the silver trumpet of the Gospel which made Felix tremble, and at the Pentecost brought forty thousand souls out of their sepulcher, I would blow one long, loud blast, crying, "Whosoever will, let him come."

Take this goodly religion which has done so much for me that I can commend it to all. Without it I should have gone the whole downward career. Stolid and phlegmatic natures going astray do not go so far, but natures like mine, sanguine, intense, emotional, optimistic, social to the last degree and echoing to all the heights and depths of mirth, if they get off the track they go with one wild leap to hell. As to the restraining power of this religion upon a mercurial temperament, I testify. This is not abstraction or something gotten from books. I speak of what I know. Go out and ask all who have tried this religion and ask them how it works.

Three young men in a factory came out on the Lord's side, but two of them, overcome by the jeers of their comrades, went back and joined the scoffers. The one held on to his Christian hope, and one day when they pressed him hard and were telling how much infidelity had done for the world, and that Christianity had done nothing, the persecuted Christian turned upon them, and pointing to Henry and George, who had for a little while followed Christ and then turned back, he said:

"You have tried your principles on them and know what they have done for them. When they tried to serve Christ they were civil, good tempered, kind husbands and fathers. They were cheerful, industrious and ready to oblige. What have you made them? Look and see. They are cast down and cross; their mouths are full of cursing and filthiness; they are drunk every week; their children half clothed, their wives broken hearted, their homes wretched. That is what your principles have done. Now I have tried Christ and His religion and what has it done for me? You know well what I used to be. There was none of you that could drink so much, swear so desperately and fight so masterly. I had no money and nobody would trust me. My wife was ill used, I was ill humored, hateful and hating. What has religion done for me? Thank God, I am not afraid to put it to you. Am I not a happier man than I was? Am I not a better workman and a kinder companion? Would I once have put up with what I now bear from you? I could beat any of you as easily now as ever. Why don't I? Do you ever hear a foul word from my mouth? Do you catch me at a public house? Has anybody a score against me? Go and ask my neighbors if I am not altered for the better. Go and ask my wife. Let my house bear witness. God be praised, here is what Christianity has done for me; there is what infidelity has done for Henry and George."

Out of this audience I could gather a thousand men and women who could tell you as tarilling a story as that as to what religion has done for them. Yea, if times of persecution should come as of old, and they may come, they are a thousand here who would for Christ's sake as cheerfully walk into the furnace of fire as though it were an arbor of thyme and honeysuckle, and face the lions as though they were lambs of frisking of the hillside, and wade down into the deep waters which are to submerge them as happily as ever at Narragansett beach they took the surf at a summer bathing.

Come up and join those on the way to a palace. What an absurd thing for a king to be eating grass. Instead of living on the poor fodder that the world affords come and sit among the princes of God at the royal banquet and hear the bands play: "Eat, O Friends! Drink, O Beloved!" Here is a crown, wear it. Here is a scepter, sway it. Here is a throne, mount it. This is your hour, improve it.

During the last scholastic year 83,700 pupils attended the colleges and lycees maintained by the State and Government of France. In addition there are about 250 other higher schools with an attendance of 15,000.

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Luckily, you *don't* have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, *more* than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

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Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy. ②

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CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS.

Apply balm into each nostril.
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NEURALGIA.—Bethany, Mo., Aug. 4, 1888: "Suffered for years with neuralgia, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil."
T. B. SHERER.

SPRAINS.—Constantine, Mich., Feb. 10, 1887: "Was troubled 30 years with pains in the back from strain; in bed for weeks at a time; no relief from other remedies. About 8 years ago I bought St. Jacobs Oil and made about 14 applications; have been well and strong ever since. Have done all kinds of work and can lift as much as ever. No return of pain in years.
D. M. REARICK.

BRUISES.—709 Dolphin St., Balto., Md., Jan. 18, 1890: "I fell down the back stairs of my residence in the darkness, and was bruised badly in my hip and side; suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me."
WM. C. HARDEN,
Member of State Legislature.

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Senator Gordon's Severe Wound.

In speaking about a wound received in the cheek at the battle of Sharpsburg Senator Gordon not long ago told a curious story which illustrates a feature of his character which will come into play during his Senatorial career. It is the fact that Gordon never loses his head, and that he can think under any circumstances. Said Gen. Gordon:

"While I lay there wounded on the field my mind went through a curious process of reasoning. I thought I had been struck by a cannon ball, and I said to myself: 'I have been struck in the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. I can feel that there is a little piece of the skull left on the left side. But my brains must be gone entirely. Therefore I am dead. And yet I am thinking. And how can a man think with his head shot off? And, if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. Still, I may have consciousness after I am dead, but my body cannot have action. Now, if I can lift my leg then it must be that I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, I can. I see it rising. I am not dead, after all.' And with that I woke up and found that my head was still on, but I reasoned as philosophically and logically over the matter as though I was in my office."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Scotch Sabbatarian Quest on.

Is it lawful to sell milk to a duchess on Sunday? This is the great question which has just been agitating a west of Scotland presbytery. Robert Lelso, a farmer and elder of the Free kirk in the Island of Arran, has been in the habit of supplying milk to the duchess of Hamilton at Brodick Castle Sundays. His minister remonstrated with him for this particular form of Sabbath desecration. No exemption, the minister pointed out, was made in the camp of Israel in regard to manna—Saturday's supply having always to serve for Sunday—therefore, no exemption ought to be made in Arran, even in the case of milk to a duchess. The kirk session supported the minister, and decided that the wicked elder should be admonished. The elder, however, refused to submit, and appealed to the presbytery, and this body, while recognizing the zeal of the session, has enjoined that no admonition shall take place. The elder thus returns to his island victorious, and Sunday calls at the castle will presumably be continued. Meantime, "the medical man in London" who was irreverent enough to affirm that "milk diet was a necessity for duchess and Lady Mary" on Sundays as well as other days may well be left to the "after-biting" of his own conscience.—Pall Mall Gazette.

JAGSON says that even the policeman wouldn't be nearly so apt to stay out nights if he didn't have his club.—Elmira Gazette.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1891.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR		CR.	
To cash from Co. Com'rs	30146 84	By county orders paid aggregating the following accounts.	
" U. S. Land taxes	1195 75	Accounts from former years	13265 43
" " " redemtion	352 51	Commonwealth costs	1419 65
" Licenses	461 25	Commonwealth of Penna	7207 04
" collectors of 1891 County tax	18577 51	Court expenses	4761 76
" collectors of 1891 State tax	5150 25	Court house expense	1596 49
" collectors of 1890 County tax	8263 30	Election expenses	1794 43
" collectors of 1890 State tax	998 25—65145 66	Miscellaneous expenses	1273 64
		Jail expenses	1493 49
		Printing account	594 89
		Constables pay	548 37
		Scalp account	781 65
		Inquest account	11 12
		Refunding account	66 19
		Commissions in lunacy	82 31
		Road and bridge views	296 50
		Bridge account	1805 50
		Jail park	27 55
		State tax expense	389 60
		Loan and interest account	11379 59
		Soldiers burial	315 00
		Homeless poor account	129 00
		Stenographers pay	668 95
		Assessors pay	2785 96
		County Supt's office	70 73
		Prof. D. O. Etters, institute	200 00
		Warren asylum	273 75
		Danville asylum	1215 25
		Jury commissioners	105 90
		Auditors pay	237 24
		Jas. Gramley, treasurer	2000 00
		Amos Mullen	240 00
		L. A. Schaffer, proth'y, on acc't	150 00
		W. A. Isher, sheriff, on acc't	378 25
		R. F. Hunter, clerk	800 00
		D. F. Fortney, Com'rs Att'y on account	125 00
		Dr. Seibert, county physician	100 00
		Bartram Galbraith, janitor	300 00
		George L Goodhart	837 00
		T. F. Adams, on acc't	825 00
		Jas. B. Strohm, on acc't	785 00—61337 53

ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED IN 1891, AND OUTSTANDING JANUARY 5, 1892.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY TAX. Levied.	COUNTY TAX. Outstanding	STATE TAX. Levied.	STATE TAX. Outstanding
1891.					
Bellefonte Borough	S D Ray	$ 3184 93	1366 96	2671 12	467 17
Centre Hall "	W A Sandoe	323 60	60 48	189 65	15 66
Howard "	Jacob Deitz	333 42	122 10	197 52	12 39
Milesburg "	E H Carr	308 99	206 56	57 68	43 68
Millheim "	Frank Knarr	469 18	240 88	158 40	34 92
Philipsburg "	C A Faulkner	1925 63	1925 63	433 59	433 59
Unionville "	Harris Calhoun	225 58	99 33	88 88	44
Benner Township	Adam Kelley	1359 73	824 94	90 00	11 97
Boggs "	Wm Shawley	933 31	202 91	93 97	
Burnside "	Wm Zimmerman	177 49	52 97	130 31	5 44
College "	George Roan (Vacant)	1791 67	923 47	146 85	13 13
Curtin "	G W McWilliams	175 69	175 69	12 24	12 24
Ferguson "	J C Rossman	1976 34	868 71	178 40	69 92
Gregg "	Chas Wolf	2174 57	622 08	780 37	48 53
Haines "	Simon Sellers	1736 22	387 15	476 25	28 96
Half Moon "	D T Wieland	1172 82	218 57	55 45	4 02
Harris "	N G Pletcher	1172 82	500 47	188 06	
Howard "	I F Davis	549 65	286 87	35 99	1 67
Huston "	N H Johnston	344 51	242 95	65 50	24 65
Liberty "	J W Yearick	694 56	222 44	69 62	18 59
Marion "	C Stover	1020 22	412 45	80 94	20 35
Miles "	R H Reed	1722 96	116 62	525 51	105 51
Patton "	W F Smith	1023 61	469 40	77 76	19 68
Penn "	Jacob Smith	1093 24	270 68	148 75	148 75
Potter "	P R Gorman	2370 24	635 09	165 74	165 74
Rush "	J B Miller	794 37	562 35	66 41	5 68
Snow Shoe "	R J Haynes, Jr	656 07	330 52	69 92	15 67
Spring "	Vinton Beckwith	2530 86	1149 56	223 83	25 68
Taylor "	Jno H Stover	246 38	156 80	25 76	6 83
Union "	Henry Deitrich	434 78	317 45	58 09	20 56
Walker "	G J Woodring	1565 19	357 13	130 01	7 41
Worth "		283 07	245 09	32 27	5 14
		$34482 13	$14574 30	$7324 82	$1793 95

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TAXES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 5, 1892, FROM FORMER YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY.	STATE.
1890.			
Bellefonte Borough,	S D Ray	$ 118 29	$ 95 74
*Howard "	N P Riddle	91	8 59
Milesburg "	Z T Harshberger	9 66	22 96
Boggs Township,	H L Barnhart	149 02	41 75
Curtin "	Wm Wentzell	3 33	
Marion "	David Harter	45 91	13 39
Patton "	L H Musser	6 53	14 99
Potter "	John H Runkle	107 96	21 75
Rush "	P R Gorman	108 36	4 35
Snow Shoe "	Robert J Haynes, Jr	29 95	
Spring "	J B Miller	90 59	5 45
		$659 51	$228 97
1889.			
Curtin Township	N. J. McCloskey		45 65
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith		3 01
			$48 66

Accounts marked (*) have been paid since Jan. 5th, 1892.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1891.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in hands of treasurer	$3808 13	Unraid Com. costs	360 77
Outstanding taxes of 1891	16378 25	Notes outstanding	16500 00
" " 1890	888 48	Wm A. Isher, Sheriff	1018 57
" " 1889	48 66	L. A. Schaffer, Prothonotary	108 41
Asylum bills due Co. from twps.	544 62	T. F. Adams	103 85
Claims in hands of attorney for collection	1355 88—23024 02	J. B Strohm	31 00
		D. F. Fortney	175 00
		John Noll, contract of war. clos.	74 99
		Cyrus Goss, ex-treas, on county orders of 1890	7663 09
		Western Penitentiary, 1891 acc't Bill rendered Jan. 15, 1892	358 56
		Huntingdon Reformatory, 1891 acc., estimated (bill not rendered)	307 00
		Sundry small bills	71 12
		Estimated commissions for 1891	800 00
		Estimated exonerations for 1891	500 00—22072 26
		Assets in excess of liabilities	951 66

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1892

For general expenditures	$ 35000 00
For files and other improvements in Com'rs and Prothy's Vaults	4700 00
For bridges and repairs	3000 00
For improvements to public grounds	600 00
For completion of drainage pipes	200 00
For increased election expenses, (by new law)	1000 00—$44500 00

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

ACCOUNTS FROM FORMER YEARS PAID DURING 1891.

W U Hensel, Att. Gen. State Tax of 1889.

Principal	1356 46
Interest on above	35 39
Commission of Att. Gen. for col.	67 82
H. K. Boyer, State Tax of 1890	7001 89
R. Cook, ex-Sher. bal. on '90 acct.	1556 73
C P Hewes, bal. legal services former years	690 00
J F Harter, ex-Rec., reporting mortgages, etc., 1890	17 30
L A Schaffer, reporting jud'g'ts '90	170 50
" bal. on acc't of 1890	187 00
Huntingdon, Ref., keeping convicts 1890	307 28
Western Penitentiary, keeping convicts 1890	379 28
Bellefonte Gas Co. bal steam heat 1890	97 59
Electric Light Co. light, etc. 1890.	35 50
P Gray Meek, bal. printing 1890	11 70
Inquests on bodies Mrs. Wigham, Mrs. Hopkins	41 37
Inquest on body of Clara Price	41 96

Assessors.

Jno W Stuart, bal. assessor W. P. College Twp. 1890	10 00
M Rider, bal. assessor W. P. Ferguson Twp. 1890	6 00
Wilson Way, bal. assessor Half Moon Twp. 1890	6 00
J S Martin, bal. assessor Marion Twp. 1890	2 00
W B Klingerich, balance assessor Worth Twp. 1890	8 00
L A Schaffer, Proth'y, stationery on hands at passage of Act of Assembly, in 1890	298 80
John Rupp, do do	83 00
Com. costs due L A Schaffer, 1890	64 55
Costs in Com. vs. Luther Kline	9 50
" " J R DeHaas	48 63
" " Jno Wilson	16 86
" " Alfred Andrews	10 59
" " Seely Hopkins	4 56
" " H M Confer	10 68
" other Com cases	46 10
" Centre Co vs. Centre and Kishacoquillas T. P. Co	384 68
Sundry persons for care and medical attention of Seely Hopkins	145 30
C W Hunter, 6 tomb stones for dec'd soldiers	90 00
R. Cook, washing for pris. 1890	7 44
Jas Thompson, janitor fees 1890	15 00—13265 43

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNT FOR 1891.

L A Schaeffer, Proth'y, Com. costs	168 30
J C Meyer, Dist. Att'y " "	272 00
S F Foster, J. P. costs in Com cases	38 00
J M Green, " " "	5 70
B Rich, " " "	3 95
S J Herring, " " "	1 55
H Reinhart, " " "	1 90
S F Kline, " " "	5 02
B J Laporte, " " "	1 90
J H Reifsnyder, " " "	4 00
J S Houseman, " " "	1 94
C B Sanford, " " "	7 56
D H Yeager, " " "	2 94
J M Claar, " " "	4 95
J B Linn, " " "	5 60
J S Smith, " " "	10 00
Jas M'Mullen, const " "	6 32
Amos Mullen, " " "	86 08
Geo E Mensch, " " "	22 46
E G Mingle, " " "	10 36
H M Confer, " " "	2 83
Wm Garis, " " "	12 85
Wm Krape, " " "	3 40
H H Montgomery " " "	51 41
Geo E Long, " " "	2 93
P Smith, " " "	1 04
S J M'Clintic, " " "	1 23
Wm H Earon, " " "	1 78
A B Meyers, " " "	6 26
John Resides, " " "	6 81
Wm N Neff, " " "	21 62
H Simler, " " "	62
R J Haynes, Jr " " "	4 41
H M Johnston, " " "	2 42
Wit. fees in Com vs Harry Charles	1 25
" " " Sam'l Cooper	9 12
" " " Jas Howyer	14 19
" " " H Pennington	6 48
" " " C Stewart and P May	5 64
" " " C. Crossmire	19 14
" " " Jno Miller	1 74
" " " Joshua Page	3 78
" " " Gertie Quick	29 96
" " " Jno Callihan	9 63
" " " Herman Alter	4 32
" " " Henry Keen	8 90
" " " Frannell and Grimes	18 16
" " " Fianna Colpetzer	6 12
" " " B P Schwartz	177 78
" " " Jas Ross	1 50
" " " Fos. Fanning	14 30
" " " Stewart Hampton	1 50
" " " Fin Chin Pan	1 00
" " " H. Showers	80
" " " Chas Miller	40 68
" " " F J Karcher	59 86
" " " Dan. Brent	9 00
" " " Wm Raymond	9 03
" " " Powell Garrick	5 64
" " " J C. Nason	2 10
" " " M. Gibbons	15 50
" " " Frank Brown	22 94
" " " Fortny Walker	25 83
" " " A. Chambers	7 32
" " " Jane Anderson	3 54
" " " A. Blackhart	19 68
" " " J J Mayes	23 52
" " " Wm. Vernoski	13 20
" " " Chas. Rock	13 98
" " " J. A. Mayes	2 82
" " " John Madill	5 82
" " " H McCanley	3 54
" " " Wm. Hannon	3 00
" " " Ella Heverly	17 20—1419 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

	Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte Borough, N. W	13 60	11 06
" S. W	14 80	11 22
" W. W	13 50	11 09
Centre Hall "	20 18	17 30
Howard "	17 99	15 60
Milesburg "	17 71	16 88
Millheim "	21 83	19 84
Philipsburg " 1st W	22 67	24 45
" " 2d W	21 67	24 45
" " 3d W	23 87	24 45
Unionville "	18 91	14 85
Benner Township	14 34	11 40
Burnside "	23 79	22 65
Boggs " N. P	16 55	14 69
" E. P	14 07	14 45
" W. P	17 41	12 10
Curtin "	19 75	16 85
College " E. P	18 35	15 66
" W. P	17 79	18 65
Ferguson " E. P	23 71	20 60
" W. P	16 35	18 85
Gregg " N. P	11 42	17 10
" S. P	23 55	21 25
Haines " E. P	17 31	21 05
" W. P	24 23	22 88
Harris "	22 03	19 25
Half Moon "	19 91	16 60
Howard "	18 71	15 50
Huston "	18 63	16 05
Liberty "	19 51	14 85
Marion "	18 75	15 25
Miles "	21 36	18 85
Patton "	21 59	18 65
Penn "	23 91	22 45
Potter " N. P	15 21	18 10
" S. P	23 28	20 92
Rush " N. P	18 99	23 65
" S. P	22 91	23 75
Snow Shoe " E. P	19 99	18 05
" W. P	16 59	18 65
Spring " N. P	13 00	11 45
" S. P	22 35	17 20
" W. P	12 87	13 30
Taylor "	19 39	17 65
Union "	18 79	14 80
Walker "	18 35	15 25
Worth "	19 67	17 25
Spring, N. P., special election	11 75	
Milesburg boro, special election May	16 85	
Phillipsburg boro, 1st W., special election	22 07	
Jas. A. Rankin, computing Nov. returns	10 00	
D S. Keller, computing Nov returns	5 00	
J. C Meyer, computing Nov returns	10 00	
W. I. Fleming, Const's Com. fee, Judge	1 50—$1794 43	

ASSESSORS PAY.

Bellefonte Borough—	
N. W. H H Harshberger	113 50
S. W., Joseph Fox	75 49
W. W., Wm Long	81 39
Centre Hall Borough:	
D A Boozer	28 50
Howard Boro:	
W E Confer	50 00
Milesburg Boro:	
J J Morris	61 25
Millheim Boro:	
C W Hartman	45 18
Philipsburg Boro:	
1st W., A H Smith	63 36
2d W., J C Williams	81 33
3d W., M G Gray	75 34
Unionville Boro:	
Benj Rich	45 65
Benner Twp:	
H N Hoy	55 74
Boggs Twp:	
E. P., Simeon Bathurst	41 26
W. P., A C Iddings	53 97
N. P., D B Malone	60 02
Burnside Twp:	
M F Loy	32 26
College Twp:	
John E Murray	88 84
Curtin Twp:	
T S DeLong	61 27
Ferguson Twp:	
E. P., Wm H Fry, on acct	40 00
W. P., M Rider	40 40
Gregg Twp:	
N. P., J P Grove	26 75
S. P., J P Heckman	65 81
Haines Twp:	
E. P., T E Smith	41 04
W. P., C A Weaver	63 24
Half Moon Twp:	
T Wilson Way	42 92
Harris Twp:	
J P Weber	54 06
Howard Twp:	
Jno Schenck	80 75
Huston Twp:	
E R Williams	69 43
Liberty Twp:	
Henry Thompson	81 34
Marion Twp:	
J S Martin	55 64
Miles Twp:	
J C Morris	92 12
Patton Twp:	
G G Mattern	64 78
Penn Twp:	
A W Ulrich	74 41
Potter Twp:	
N. P., James A Keller	46 50
S. P., W W Royer	67 24
Rush Twp:	
N. P., Jas Dumbleton	86 14
S. P., J M Claar	60 46
Snow Shoe Twp:	
E. P., T P Lucas	72 09
W. P., John A Yeager	55 95
Spring Twp:	
S. P., M F Riddle	101 61
W. P., J H Oliger	36 00
N. P., John G Dubbs	24 00
Taylor Twp:	
V Beckwith	45 71
Union Twp:	
Owen Underwood	68 09
Walker Twp:	
J H Carner	76 56
Worth Twp:	
Wm B Gingherich	31 19
South Philipsburg Boro:	
C Wilcox, Regs'tn Assessor	8 25—2785 96

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand Jurors, Jan. Session, 1891	116 04
" April " "	183 44
" Aug " "	194 32
" Nov. " "	184 08
Trav. Jurors, Jan Sess. 1st week	421 10
" " 2d week	446 56
" April 1st week	398 09
" " 2d week	346 04
" Aug 1st week	455 76
" " 2d week	429 72
" Nov. 1st week	381 06
" " 2d week	442 48
" Nov. special term	209 16
Bartram Galbraith, court crier	138 00
Sam'l F Foster, court messenger	140 00
D S Dunham, tipstaff	86 00
Simeon Haupt, "	92 00
Martin Morrison, "	92 00
G T Jones "	4 00
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors	6 00—4761 76

COURT HOUSE EXPENSE.

Bellefonte Gas Co. steam heat	364 35
Elec. Light Co. light, lamps and repairs	234 70
Calvin Miller, sundry labor	3 00
Fulton and Gallagher, removing yard fence	5 00
Jas M'Cafferty, hauling rubbish	50
S M Buck, repairs and changes to steam fittings	129 24
H A M'Kee & Bro., md'se	35 81
Phoenix Planing Mill Co. lumber	3 58
W T Hillibish & Co., plumbing water closets	380 90
W T Hillibish & Co. railing for rear steps	11 96
John Noll, on acc't masonry, water closet	250 00
Mich Sheards, carpentering	4 73
Jos Fox, repairing	2 47
J L Dunlap, repairing roof	1 00
Joshua Foulk, pruning trees	10 00
Lincoln Miller, cleaning closet	1 00
B Galbraith, cleaning library (extra	3 00
Thos Miller, cleaning yard	50
F E Naginey, furniture	40 75
D M Butts, est. for drain pipes	4 00
M I Gardner, insurance	10 00—1596 49

JAIL ACCOUNT.

Bellefonte Gas Co. steam heat	416 40
Elec. Light Co. light, lamps and repairs	192 05
Belle. Fuel and Supply Co. coal	98 00
S H Williams, papering, etc	16 31
H A M'Kee & Bro. md'se	25 47
J A Harper & Co "	5 30
T C Brown, "	2 82
A C Mingle, "	1 25
Joseph Bros. & Co, "	102 76
Hoover & Miller, coal	22 50
Phoenix Planing Mill Co. lumber	42 22
S M Buck, plumbing and supplies	297 71
W T Twitmire roofing watch tow'r	49 79
J L M'Cafferty, cleaning cellar	4 00
Cal Miller scrubbing and whitewashing	10 00
J Murray, mason work	6 00
J A Whiteman, labor	1 50
M Sheilds, carpentering	16 45
M W Cowdrick, repairs	5 30
J M Lieb plastering ceiling	5 70
Jno M'Dermott, repairing range	4 14
John Dunlap carpentering	48 10
Jas. Solt, washing for prisoners	31 92
Wm A Isher, washing and filling ticks	15 80
M I Gardner, ag't. insurance	37 50
W C Heinle, ag't, insurance	37 50
Chas Smoyer, load wood	2 00—1493 49

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Central Penn. Telephone Co. rent of instrum'ts & extra mess'gs	78 25
M'Calmont & Co., lime & cement	3 30
A G Morris, lime for cess pool	5 40
G W Jackson & Co., plaster for cess pool	90
H Y Stitzer, stationery supplies	15 64
Rob't McFarlane & Co, md'se for repairs	9 59
A. Garbrick, ice for season	19 15
Sundry persons searching for identification of Jno Wilson	146 23
Jno. Kline arbitrators fee, Centre Co. vs. Bellefonte O. P	3 00
Jas. Thompson, janitor and shoveling snow	4 00
Wm Stover, removing gallows	5 00
F E Naginey, repairing chairs	1 25
H Sayrlz, "	50
J F Harter, bonds and oaths of Com'rs 1891	7 50
R Larimer, team in arrest of Crossmire	2 50
A Baum conveying prisoners	4 00
Miller Bros, sundry labor	4 25
Joshua Foulk, cleaning c. h. trees	6 30
W. U. T. Co., sundry telegraphing	1 45
Adams Ex. Co., charges on sundry packages	17 47
E Sussman, pens and supplies	19 20
Cyrus Goss, blanks left in Treas. office	5 00
W G Morrison, supplies from ex-Rec. Harter	1 50
J J Gramley supplies bought for Treas. office	3 25
S D Ray, coal, water tax, public buildings, 1891	95 00
J M'Cafferty, drayage & freight	10 09
Curtis Johnson, drayage	55
Hoover & Miller, drayage	6 00
Thos Miller, janitor fee and extra labor	59 25
Wm Garis, night watch on public buildings	33 00
H H Montgomery, police services park and yard	30 00
R Bartlett, drayage	25
Sundry persons, expenses vacating Boalsburg pike	58 30
Logan Fire Co. appr. for steamer	20 00
P. R. R. freight charges on case	8 63
W G Johnston & Co. blank books and dockets	98 15
W F Murphy's Sons blank books and dockets	19 50
H J Hunt, pens	2 50
F L Hunter, assm't books, election and re. blanks	208 00
G T Bisel, sup. for public offices	31 15
Keystone Lith. Co., convict registr	7 40
J C Blair, stationery for c'rt room	6 25
Henry Hall, 1000 sheets sand. papr	10 00
Commercial Stamp Co, seal for Rec. office	10 00
Wm Mann Co supplies for public offices	52 00
R F Hunter, state appr. for tax report	45 00
J A Fiedler, p. m postage	37 99
State Com'rs com for incidental expenses	5 00—1273 64

STATE TAX EXPENSE.

L. A. Schaeffer reporting judg't satisfactions	158 90
W. G. Morrison, Rec, reporting mortgages, etc	30 70
R. F. Hunter, keeping record of judg'ts and mortgages	200 00—389 60

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Karthaus bridge— Clearfield Co. Com'rs ⅓ cost pier cribbing	257 00
Marsh Creek bridge— J. D. Shaw, sup. repairs	2 35
Milesburg bridge— J Murray, repairing sup. structure	12 00
A. M. Butler, repairing super structure	2 00
George Derr, repairing super structure	2 00
E. H. Carr, repairing super structure	2 00
Point Lookout and Philipsburg bridges— Clearfield Co. Com rs ⅓ cost superstructures and extras	1328 15
Supervisors Rush Twp., appropriation for abutments of Point Lookout bridge	200 00—1805 50

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Road views, College Twp	5 00
" Penn "	8 00
" Walker "	19 30
" Spring "	12 20
" Potter "	32 90
" Liberty "	33 30
" Marion "	31 80
" Curtin "	15 40
" Taylor and Rush	14 40
" Haines and Penn	28 20
" Gregg "	15 20
" Gregg and Potter	15 90
" Benner and Spring	25 20
Bridge views, College Twp	19 30
" Potter "	9 00
" Rush "	13 40—296 50

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for job work and advertising	
H C Williams Philipsburg Ledger	12 00
J A Fiedler, Gazette, distributing statements	51 50
C L Gates, Republican, distributing statements	21 80
R A Bumiller Millheim Journal	52 64
W T. Bair, Ph'psburg Journal	8 50
R A Kinsloe, Wage-Earners Journal	10 00
Fred Kurtz, Reporter	20 00
Chas R Kurtz, Democrat	139 95
P Gray Meek, Watchman, includes statement	278 50—594 89

SOLDIERS BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amount paid for funeral expenses of	
David Watson	35 00
John G. Curtin	35 00
Jacob O'Donnell	35 00
George Walker	35 00
John R. Tate	35 00
John Stimer	35 00
Peter McMahon	35 00
Joseph Jermain	35 00
Israel Potts	35 00—315 00

JAIL PARK.

Wallace Keeler, planting trees	1 00
Wm Fisher, trees and expressage	1 80
Calvin Miller, mowing, etc	14 50
Frank Miller, labor	75
Thomas Shaugessy, cleaning gutters	1 50
J. L. Dunlap, repairing fence	1 00
John McDermot, masoning	7 00—27 55

LUNACY COMMISSIONS.

Sundry persons costs on case of Alex Grimes	28 75
Sundry persons costs on case of L Marchessan	18 00
Sundry persons costs on case of Flora Hayden	15 00
Sundry persons costs on case of Martin Halderman	20 56—82 31

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

Lewis Zimmerman on John Purdon tract	58
J. M. Keichline on duplicate of '89 Bellefonte boro	63
Samuel Hoover, on duplicate of '88, Taylor Twp	2 41
James Gramley, Treasurer, overcharge U. S. Land acct	62 57—66 19

SCALP ACCOUNT.

36 wild cat scalps	72 00
569 fox scalps	569 00
132 mink scalps	33 00
426 justices affidavits	106 50
1 fox scalp, certificate from 1885	1 15—781 65

CONSTABLES PAY.

Returns for Jan Sessions	137 91
" April "	137 91
" Aug. "	137 13
" Nov. "	135 36—548 37

LOANS AND INTEREST PAID.

Sundry loans from Centre Co. Banking Co	11000 00
Interest on same	379 89—11379 89

CO. SUPT'S OFFICE.

Bellefonte Gas Co., for heat	5 73
Joseph Bros., carpets & shades	43 00
F. E. Naginey, furniture	22 00—70 73

HOMELESS POOR ACCOUNT.

Medical attendance and boarding of John Murphy, to S. B. Wyland, O. P. of Boggs Twp	129 00—129 00

INQUEST ACCOUNT.

J. F. Garthoff, J. P. and jurors on body of infant	11 12—11 12

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.

H. K. Boyer, Treas., state tax for 1891	7207 04—7207 04

WARREN ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1891	273 75—273 75

DANVILLE ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1891	1215 25—1215 25

AUDITORS' PAY.

E. H. Carr	49 08
J. B. Mitchell	50 34
Samuel T. Gray	49 32
James F Weaver, clerk	54 00
James H. Rankin, auditing accts. of Reg., Rec., and Proth'ys offices	34 50—237 24

D. F. FORTNEY, SOLICITOR.

By salary for 1891	300 00—300 00
To sundry orders	125 00—125 00
Balance due	175 00

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Bower, services & mileage	43 60
Sam'l Aley, " "	32 30
D. W. Woodring, clerk "	2 50
George B. Crawford, clerk "	27 50—105 90

STENOGRAPHER'S PAY.

J Frank Condon	342 25
Wm F Reber	259 00
N B Spangler	87 70—668 95

D. O. ETTERS, CO. SUPT.

For teachers' institute	200 00—200 00

J. J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER.

By salary for 1891	2000 00—2000 00
To sundry orders	2000 00—2000 00

ROB'T F. HUNTER, COM'RS CLERK.

Salary for 1891	800 00—800 00

AMOS MULLEN.

By salary as co. detective, 1891	240 00—240 00
To sundry orders	240 00—240 00

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. L Seibert, salary for 1891	100 00—100 00

BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

Salary as janitor, 1891	300 00—300 00

ITEMIZED ACCOUNTS OF CO. OFFICERS.

CENTRE CO. IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. A. ISHLER, SHERIFF.

DR.

To 2792 days boarding prisoners @ 25c	698 00
To 128 turnkey fees	64 00
To conveying Calvin Frannell to Huntingdon Reformatory	16 57
To conveying Alex Grimes to Danville Asylum	12 63
To conveying Louis Marchessan to Danville Asylum	29 29
To conveying Flora Hayden to Danville Asylum	23 29
To conveying B P Schwartz, Wm Raymond and Powell Garrick to Western Penitentiary	59 94
To conveying James J Mayes to Huntingdon Reformatory	10 70
To petitfying Jury Comrs. 4 times 1891	16 00
To drawing jury 4 times 1891	16 00
To serving 108 jury notices for April term, '91	32 40
To serving 144 jury notices for June and Aug. terms, '91	43 20
To serving 144 jury notices for Special and Nov. terms, '91	43 20
To serving 108 jury notices for January term, '92	32 40
To preparing Proclamation for Nov. elections	1 00
To publishing election proc	270 05
" court "	88 00
To serving notices of no court	2 50
To col. $150.62 of fines @ 3 p. ct	4 51
" " costs in Com. cases	64 82
To 2 keys for handcuffs and hobbles	50—$1528 82

CR.

By 23 jury fees	152 00
By sundry county orders	378 25—$510 25
To bal. due Wm. A. Isher, Sheriff, Jan. 5 1892	$1018 57

CENTRE CO. IN ACCOUNT WITH L. A. SCHAEFFER, PROTH'Y, 1891.

DR.

To filing oaths of co. officers	2 10
To filing bonds "	1 75
To cert. of court crier, messenger and tipstaves	18 25
To cert. of jury fees earned and fines imposed	6 20
To cert. for discharge of prisoners	21 00
To cert. for viewers and recording reports, (Roads and Bridge)	32 40
To filing constable's returns and oaths thereto	36 00
To cert. for constables pay	3 00
To cert. for grand jurors pay	3 50
" traverse "	12 25
" and recording of appointment of twp. officers	11 00
To cert. for pay of Judge Riley	1 50
To recording names of twp. officers elected	45 20
To recording appointment of court stenographer	1 00
To filing financial statement of Howard twp	1 00
To filing election returns	3 00
To filing justices' bonds & oaths	5 00
To entering names of persons voted for	7 10
To transmitting names or persons voted for to Sec. Com	17 75
To transmitting names of justices to Sec. Com	2 50
To costs in Com. vs. E. B. Bush, lunatic	3 35
To sundry venire to draw jurors	8 70
To cert. of inquest	75
To cert. for Dist. Delegate Ret. Judge's pay	50
To counting vote 1 day	5 00
To oaths of clerks for counting vote	30
To tax and entry fee for entering

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 18.

Claims Filed Against Chili.

F. Alleyne Orr, an attorney of San Francisco, has sent to the state department the claims of the sailors of the cruiser Baltimore who were crippled of otherwise injured by the Chilians at Valparaiso. The claims are accompanied by affidavits which rehearse the stories told by the sailors at their examination at Mare Island. They amount to the astonishing total of $1,305,009.

John Hamilton leads the list with a demand for $150,000 for stab wounds in the buttock and right groin. He was frequently stabbed by the police, and claims that there is still a portion of a broken dagger in his body. Jeremiah Anderson, coal heaver, also wants $150,000 for two wounds.

To The Ladies of Centre County.

Ladies who are interested in the art of dress cutting should call at Mrs. G. S. Clements, agent and teacher at Centre Hall, for Newton's French and Tailor System of dress cutting, and receive thorough instructions without the use of patterns; also teach economy in drafting seams. This chart when understood by the seamstress, will enable her with the measurement and chart to cut any garment in ladies' and children's wear, to fit without basting it up and trying the garment-on. I will also do all kinds of sewing in ladies' wear, dresses and coats and children's wear.

17dec3m Mrs. G. S. CLEMENTS.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

A Full Equipment.

The REPORTER office received a full and fine equipment of job type of the latest styles and designs, for the execution of all kinds of job work. All old type has been thrown out and their places supplied with new, and we now have a modernly equipped office. Work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. We carry in stock a fine line of wedding invitations, wedding envelopes, cards, letter and note heads, etc., etc., and guarantee our work to be strictly first class,—if in need of anything enumerated give us a call, and we will gladly quote prices.

Love Finds a Way.

Levi Benson, of Huntingdon, has secured a wife after extraordingary efforts. The bride is his cousin, Emma Benson, fifteen years old. Her father objected to the match, and the couple elopel, walking 110 miles to Middle town, Dauphin county, where they worked until they saved their railroad fare to New Jersey.

After being married they returned to Huntingdon, and after showing their marriage certificate were forgiven.

Great-Grandmother at 47.

A great-grandmother at the age of forty-seven! This is the record of Mrs. Henry Updegrave, of Tower City Pa. She was married in her fourteenth year; her oldest daughter was married at sixteen, and is now a mother.

Lumbermen Meet.

The hemlock lumbermen, representing the organization entire, met at Williamsport on last Friday night. It was decided to restrict the production eighty per cent. of last year's output and a general advance of fifty cents per thousand feet was ordered to stand for one year.

Will Pay the Creditors a Dividend.

On March 3rd W. P. Duncan, assignee of the assigned Philipsburg Banking Company, will pay the creditors their first dividend. The amount has not been determined upon as yet.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of poetry
The beauty of thy voice.

Which you cannot do if you suffer with a Cough or Cold. Rid yourself of the discomfort by buying a bottle of Pan-Tina, the best remedy for Hoarseness and Influenza. PAN-TINA costs 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be **cheap** at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

$10,000

for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE NERVE TONIC MARK

Had the Desired Effect! II.

MANVILLE, R. I., March 8, 1891.

I, the undersigned, suffered from epilepsy for 6 years, had no appetite and could do no work whatever; consulted a number of doctors, but all said there was no remedy for my disease. I then took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am now in perfect health, and work all the time. Thousand thanks to your remedy.

PHILIP MONGEON.

95 PROSPECT ST., NEWARK, N. J., March 2, 1891.

I got some of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness and sleeplessness and it helped me; the first time I took it I had the best sleep I had had for several months. I also know friends of mine who used it and say it is the best nerve tonic they ever used. I write this that some sufferer may use your medicine and be helped by it.

MRS. J. MURPHY.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Warned In Time.

People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter, The Board of Health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions the disease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact any one whose system is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" rye whiskies which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart are the purest and best stimulants known. The most skilled practitioners in the country indorse and prescribe these brands and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckenheimer Finch, Gibson, Overholt and Bear Creek at $1 per quart or six quarts for $5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper, to

MAX KLEIN
82 Federal St.
Allegheny City, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY, Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted address **James Tanner,**
Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Steady place. Wages $2.00 and more if deserving. Apply to
E. WARING,
Tyrone, Pa.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE CO. From opp. page.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL, AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS.

ROAD.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission	Paid out in 1891.	Bal. on hand Jan. 5, '92.
Benner	$ 44 55	2 90		40 00	7 45
Boggs	144 36	99 04	3 17	207 66	32 57
Burnside	883 28	234 12		500 00	617 40
Curtin	452 70	97 06		350 00	199 76
Ferguson	127 58	67 05	99	147 35	46 29
Gregg	27 53	4 83	02	28 00	4 34
Haines	84 28	8 74		84 28	8 74
Half Moon	19 54	34 21	31	25 55	27 89
Harris	56 00	12 46		70 00	18 46
Howard	60 47	19 08	08	62 00	17 47
Huston	40 10	5 30		35 00	10 40
Liberty	68 10	9 37		55 00	22 47
Marion	31 48	20 18	36	38 77	12 53
Miles	204 57	88 66	4 43	288 80	
Patton	159 01	57 18		105 00	111 19
Penn	22 86	18 33	91	41 09	
Potter	58 28	6 27		58 28	6 27
Rush	2344 82	1439 84	44 41	3233 62	506 60
Spring	36 85	3 63		36 85	3 63
Snow Shoe	631 46	219 49	83	648 00	202 12
Taylor	316 35	128 61		300 00	144 96
Union	202 56	148 80	2 27	250 00	99 09
Walker	69 19	15 89	03	68 50	16 55
Worth	162 98	1 90		157 50	7 38
	$6268 90	$2742 94	$57 84	$6831 25	$2123 56

SCHOOL.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan 1, '91	Collected in 1891	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Benner	29 15	1 95			31 10
Boggs	211 34	101 97		200 00	113 31
Burnside	709 54	192 60			902 14
Curtin	581 61	110 00	4 67	675 00	11 94
Ferguson	294 99	94 28			299 27
Gregg	46 48	5 56		46 48	5 56
Haines	78 15	7 47		78 15	7 47
Half Moon	83 77	37 23		75 00	46 00
Harris	91 55	13 55		91 55	13 55
Howard	38 27	29 15	1 46	67 42	
Huston	57 38	4 94		50 00	12 32
Liberty	28 55	7 55		28 55	7 55
Marion	32 63	20 79		30 00	23 42
Miles	320 58	107 13	5 36	422 47	
Patton	243 15	57 18		243 15	57 18
Penn	61 87	12 22		55 00	19 09
Potter	134 61	4 90		134 61	4 90
Rush	4521 55	1271 81	63 59	5750 00	
Spring	33 09	6 32		33 00	6 41
Snow Shoe	581 63	334 90	15 41	800 00	11 12
Taylor	508 72	128 61		500 00	137 33
Union	309 17	107 36		275 00	141 53
Walker	248 75	22 51	06	251 00	20 20
Worth	179 61	1 60		165 00	7 21
Jon's Ind. District	227 67	49 90		200 00	77 57
	$9556 81	$2731 48	$90 55	$10263 38	$1956 17

POOR.

DISTRICTS.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Benner	37 01	70		35 00	2 71
Boggs	88 24	96 13	43	96 04	87 90
Burnside	505 85	22 24			528 09
College	3 77				3 77
Curtin	67 64	24 21		65 00	26 85
Ferguson	41 25	33 53		40 00	34 76
Gregg	17 26	2 79		17 26	2 79
Haines	39 22	2 84		39 22	2 84
Half Moon	54 99	15 58		30 00	40 57
Harris	18 26	6 62		18 26	6 62
Howard	16 07	18 54		15 00	19 61
Huston	17 41	3 53		17 41	3 53
Liberty	30 68	3 48		25 00	9 16
Marion	28 87	7 07	03	29 34	6 57
Miles	15 25	19 09	95	33 59	
Patton	40 64	7 23			47 87
Penn	63 14	9 18		63 14	9 18
Potter	5 80	4 78			10 58
Rush	2129 02	294 85	13 00	2375 00	26 87
Spring	21 00	3 64		21 00	3 64
Snow Shoe	817 07	421 00		841 25	396 82
Taylor	5 47	1 17			6 64
Union	92 68	127 54	16	95 82	124 24
Walker	131 46	15 90		150 45	16 91
Worth	68 37	50		50 00	18 87
	$3347 41	$1141 94	$14 57	$4037 78	$1437 19

The above account includes $7.663.09, of Road, School, and Poor Funds, belonging to Townships, which is still in the hands of Ex-Treasurer Cyrus Goss.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BOROUGH AND ROAD FUNDS ARISING FROM LIQUOR LICENSES IN 1891.

DISTRICTS.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Bellefonte Boro		270 00	13 50	256 50	
Philipsburg Boro		450 00	22 50	427 50	
Centre Hall Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Howard Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Millheim Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Boggs Township		37 50	1 88	35 62	
Gregg Township	106 86	37 50	1 88	142 48	
Potter Township	35 62	37 50	1 88	73 12	
Penn Township	106 86	37 50	1 88	142 48	
Snow Shoe Township	17 11	75 00	3 75	88 36	
Walker Township		37 50	1 88	35 62	
	$266 45	$1252 50	$62 65	$1458 18	

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year 1891, and order the same to be published.

G. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS, } COMMISSIONERS.

ATTEST: R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts upon which the above statement is based, and find it correct.

J. B. MITCHELL,
E. H. CARR,
S. T. GRAY, } AUDITORS.

FURNITURE

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Furniture.

Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Room Suits, Kitchen Furniture, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Bedsteads,

Patent Rockers, Springs and Mattresses, Wall Paper Window Shades, etc., etc.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Special attention given to Undertaking and Embalming.

J. S. Dauberman & Son.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THEY APPRECIATE OUR BARGAINS

The crowds who have thronged our store recently is an indication that they appreciate our bargains in

Dress Goods, Fall and Winter Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc.

We still have a big stock on hand, which we will want to replace with spring goods, and for a while will offer better bargains than before. Come early and secure some of them before too late.

Harper & Kreamer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 11, 1892.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Fourth Annual Statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 14 695 67
Cash premiums		782 71
Cash in treasury		167 72
Making the total available assets the past year		15 646 10

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 135 12	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Office rent, printing, postage and stationary	70 59	
Election board	3 00	
J C Boal, collection fee	55	
L D Kurtz, rebate	5 97	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Frankenbarger on barn int. same	459 00	
	19 78	
Interest, money borrowed	8 66	
Orvis, Bower & Orvis	25 00	
J C Small, mail fire	2 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		14 736 43
To which add notes of '87, '88, '89 and '90		84 928 65
Amounting to		99 665 08
Minus cancellations		2 894 84
Leaving the available assets in force this day		96 770 24
Insurances taken the past year	178 880 00	
Add 1887, '88, '89, and '90	998 797 05—1	177 677 05
Minus cancellations		22 762 67
Making risks and insurances this day		1 154 914 38

LIABILITIES;

F L Weaver	54 56
C W Hosterman	84 00
J A Slack	87 60
W F Reynolds	100 00
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00
G R Mebs	39 09
B F Frankenbarger	60 00
Total amount of liabilities	488 25
Amount outstanding	728 87

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, Samuel G. Slack, S. J. Herring, Daniel Brumgart, Samuel Gramley, Wm. McFarlane, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bailey, H. E. Duck and J. H. Musser.

The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

FRED KURTZ, President

Attest:
D. F. Luse, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Royer, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. F. ROYER, Adm'r.
7jan6t Centre Hill.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, consisting of 25 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, with other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply or address,

W. W. Horner,
Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Hennigh, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM BARTGES,
Millheim, Pa.
S. P. HESNIGH,
Potters Mills.
Executors.
24dec6t

DOCTOR

J. B. Hobensack's

MEDICAL OFFICES.

206 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special diseases and Youthful errors

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Strictures Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A forty year's establishment is our guarantee of success. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. All day Saturday. Sundays, 10 to 12 p. m. Send stamp for book. 1 92 1y

$25 NEW HIGH ARM Favorite Singer

LOW ARM, $20.00

Drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, nickel ring and a full set of Attachment equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for testimonials to **Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 201 S. 11th St., Phila., Pa.**

WE PAY FREIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 5.20 p. m., Washington, 4.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.35, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 23 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 30	4 55
2 20	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	1 20	4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 12
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m, 5 05 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 05 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

The Chase Circular

Saw Mill

With Steel Headblocks Warranted Unbreakable
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
CHASE TURBINE MFG. CO., Orange, Mass.

THE SUN

Has Secured During 1892:

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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

AN INTERESTING investigation is that being made by the Bureau of Ethnology concerning the great beds of oyster-shells that mark the sites of ancient Indian fishing-villages on the banks of the Potomac, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers. These beds were found along tidewater by the first white settlers, together with the ruins of huts that were often built on the heaps of shells. The inference is that the Indians depended largely upon the bivalves for food. In some places the beds extend over hundreds of acres, and in the debris implements of the chase and the home-life of the savage have been found. Most of these, of course, are of flint. Fragments of the very vessels in which the oysters were cooked have also been brought to light, so that a conjecture that the Indians were familiar with the steamed, broiled, and roasted oyster is not far-fetched. No kind of implement for opening oysters has been dug up, so the opinion may be hazarded that the red men were unacquainted with the epicurean flavor of oysters on the half shell. A savant says that the preparation evidently most in favor was that of steaming, the bivalves being placed on h t stones and covered with moist seaweed. It is thought also that the Indians were masters of a process of drying oysters, which they disposed of in barter to tribes in the interior. The modern Lucullus would undoubtedly turn up his nose at a dried oyster. Before the white man's invasion the oystermen of the Potomac and Susquehanna were the powerful Algonquins, and, as their guest, Capt. John Smith may have learned a new and seductive style of preparing the oyster for the table.

MRS. BARBARA SMITH, of Perry, N. Y., is in her 76th year. She has a family of ten grown-up children and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and she is well to do, but she insists on living by herself and "being independent." She has an orchard and big garden, in which no one but herself is permitted to put a spade or a hoe. From her orchard last fall she picked twenty-five barrels of apples, which she rolled into her cellar. She dug and carried to the bins twenty barrels of potatoes. She fattened and butchered four hogs, and dressed, cut up and packed the 800 pounds of pork they yielded, without asking anybody's help. Anticipating a cold winter, she banked her house with dirt she hauled with the horse she keeps and grooms. To pass the times evenings she pared, cored and dried 300 pounds of apples. She says that it is all nonsense for women to depend on others to get along, and is confident that when she is 90 she will be running her little property just as she is now, and may-be be giving a lift to some of her descendants. "My girls and boys have been coming to see me for what they say they're afraid 'll be the last time for ten years past," the independent old woman said, "but they need not be alarmed. I haven't the least idea of even thinking of stepping out, not for a good many years yet."

AMONG the professors of the University of Basel, in Switzerland, none occupied a higher place than Dr. Ignaz Hoppe, who died a few days ago, leaving a large fortune and a will which are destined to play an important part in the history of the town. Among the various bequests made by the dead man was one of $.00,000 for the investigation of the nature of the soul. The interest of the money is to be used in paying the salaries and expenses of a certain number of scholars who are to live in the house occupied by the professor, and study and reflect upon the properties and nature of the soul. From time to time they are to publish the results of their investigations, that the world may be the judge of their efforts to follow out the provisions of the will. The men who undertake the work, according to the testament, must live frugally and devote all of their time to the problem before them. They must be Christians, but may be either Catholics or Protestants. Their writings must be free from all foreign words or phrases. "Subjective," "objective," "national," "transcendental" and similar words are also to find no place in their prospective works. With these exceptions Professor Hoppe placed no restrictions upon the duties and privileges of the men who are to carry out his strange wishes.

HERE are two little anecdotes of Russian government in Poland: Not long ago Gen. Apukhtine was appointed Government Inspector. A student went to one of his receptions and publicly struck him. The next day a well-known physician, Dr. Nathanson, sent twenty-five rubles to a local paper to be given to a reformatory as "a thank offering for some good news he had received." He was soon afterwards summoned before the police and asked what was the good fortune which had befallen him. He could not give a satisfactory answer, and that evening was informed that he must remove to Vologda, in the north of Russia, and remain there for three years. Gen. Apukhtine received a Grand Cordon as consolation for the insult he had suffered, and an English clown, who was playing in the circus, thought he might make a hit out of the circumstance. So, in the course of the performance, he maltreated a brother clown most grievously, and then ran out and returned, bearing a decoration on a velvet cushion, which he presented to him. Immediately on leaving the arena he was arrested, but, on proving his nationality, was escorted over the frontier, while the proprietor was fined 500 rubles.

AN eccentric lady named Chamberlain died recently near Birmingham, England. She had considerable means and kept herself surrounded with animals of all sorts. For this purpose she bought two cottages, one of which she occupied herself and the other she gave up to her pets. She conceived an attachment for a donkey belonging to a neighbor and which browsed in an adjoining field. The donkey's lungs became affected, and she invited him over to her field and attended to him. The owner of the donkey then said: "If you are so fond of the donkey I will make you a present of it." She accepted the donkey, which became so attached to her as to follow her about. A favorite dog belonging to the husband having survived him was, in accordance with his previous directions, buried in his grave. When the widow died there was some disturbance, and difficulties arose, the result being that the dog was removed and after her burial replaced in the grave.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN newspaper tells of a man living in San Paulo, Brazil, who is considerably over a hundred years old and who is growing young again. He has recently grown a new set of teeth, and his hair, which had turned gray, is now almost black again. He is in active business as a horse-trader, and occasionally he rides over ten leagues a day. He has been married three times, is now a widower, and is quite wealthy. The paper casually remarks in the course of its story that the old man suffered greatly at one time with a tumor, "but this was cured by being gored by an ox."

A NEW cause has arisen for a lawsuit. A woman in France was notified by the authorities of a lunatic asylum of her brother's death. She went to the funeral and ordered a handsome tombstone. Her mother was so grieved at her son's death that the plaintiff had to give up her situation to take care of her. Then she learned that the directors of the asylum had made a mistake and that her brother was alive. After unsuccessful attempts at compensation she has gone to the court, claiming heavy damages for grief and injury.

ONE of the most persistent beggars in Portland, Me., is a collie dog which is very fond of doughnuts. The collie, in company with his mistress, visited a bakery last fall, and, perceiving some doughnuts in a showcase, he sat down and pleaded, by means of short, sharp barks, for a treat. The clerk generously fed the smart dog, but now wishes that he hadn't, for every day since the collie has appeared to beg for more doughnuts. If the shop door is closed he will wait outside till someone opens it, and then dodge in to get his regular free lunch.

A REVERSE of seasons is supposed to take place upon this earth once in every 10,500 years, due to the varying inclination of the earth's axis. About 1,500 years ago we entered the epoch of a more genial winter temperature, and if nothing happens to prevent, we may expect a gradual softening of our winter climate during the next nine thousand years, when another glacial epoch will begin. What sort of a country will this be in the year 11,500? Will it resemble Egypt, with remains of great buildings buried or sticking up out of the sand, and known to be more than 4,000 years old?

ABOUT two months ago Miss Alice Graham, of Kittanning, Pa., had all her upper teeth drawn A few days afterward she remarked that she could feel something through the gums. Two weeks later it was discovered that an entire new set of natural teeth had grown clear through the gums. The teeth are still growing, and she is enjoying the extraordinary novelty of having the third set of natural teeth.

THERE recently died at Westminster, Md., an aged negro, Abraham Ireland, who was in his youth as black as jet. When he died he was entirely white. The change was gradual but sure, first appearing in the form of white spots, which in course of time spread over his whole body until there was no black to be seen Both his parents were full-blooded Africans.

A CURIOUS marriage custom is recorded by Dr. Post as existing in Southern India, among some of the more primitive non-Aryan tribes. This consists in wedding a girl to a plant, a tree, an animal, or even to an inanimate object, the notion being that any ill luck which may follow an actual marriage will be averted by a union of this kind.

Why Our Feet Hurt Us.

Tight boots induce a congestion of veins at the extremities by the same process that produces great warts upon trees where there is an interruption of the sap as the result of some accident and bunches quite as unsightly and far more troublesome grow upon the feet to be concealed and, worse, to be endured. But while the tree when thus deformed is often valued for its prettily twisted grain and is carved into objects of beauty, the gnarls upon the poorly cared for or badly shod foot of man produce nothing but unmitigated misery. Few persons take a daily plunge bath, and if they do it is seldom of sufficient warmth to soften the rough scarfskin that is apt to become too thick and create unhealthiness or discomfort.

A quick daily sponging of the body is customary with the majority, but this does not afford sufficient care for the feet which are so tightly imprisoned the greater portion of the time. It is an excellent plan to leave the feet as nearly uncovered while in one's chamber and while dressing as the warmth of the room will permit. At least twice a week the feet should be literally soaked for ten minutes in warm water. If there is a tendency to excess of perspiration add a tablespoonful of household ammonia or a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda to each gallon of warm water used in the footbath. If there is pain in the joints or swelling and redness, paint the affected parts with iodine. If there is a general sense of pain and of aching weariness, to strengthen them rub the feet with weak arnica, or wipe them with a cloth wrung from a strong solution of alum. Many children and many adults as well, are rendered sleepless at night by painful or restless feet, and the trouble often extends into the daytime, and such unnatural conditions are the result of nature's protest against treating these useful members with ignorant, or, at least, neglectful cruelty.—[New York Herald.

Curiosities About Bees.

It is estimated that bees, in order to collect one pound of honey, must visit and extract all the nectar contained in 62,000 heads of clover of the average size. This herculean task (for the bees) would necessitate 3,750,000 trips to and from the hive.

Wax is a substance secreted by the bee, and is analogous to the fat of the higher animals. The wax of a species of bee common in Patagonia, Terra del Fuego and other parts of Southern South America and the adjacent islands, is a dark blue in color and more poisonous than arsenic.

A hive of 5000 bees will produce about fifty pounds of honey annually, and will multiply about ten fold in five years. According to latest statistics the total number of hives of bees in the United States and Europe is 7,424,000, and the annual product of honey 183,000,000 pounds.—[St. Louis Republic.

Chinese Credulity.

A returned traveler relates some curious stories about Thibet, says the China Mail. An old monk, about seventy years old, is said to be a god who has come to this world for a temporary sojourn. In his previous existence he was the head monk of the old temple in which he lives now. One day he called together his followers and told them that his soul would leave its abode, to be born again on a certain day in a certain family; that they should assemble at the time of his new birth at the house and welcome his arrival with prayers and that he would show his knowledge of them by lifting up a certain light musical instrument out of a number placed before the infant. The eventful day came; the followers marched in procession to the house indicated; the infant was brought forth, prayers were read, and strange, but true, the infantile lips moved as if in prayer, the puny hands wandered about the table, touched several musical instruments, found the right one, and held it up for a second, then dropped it. His parents were greatly rejoiced at having a prodigy in their midst. At the age of seven he was made a monk and returned to the temple. He again became the head one. The year before last, when the English surveyors entered Thibet one day the aged monk was fasting with closed eyes. Suddenly he exclaimed "Strangers have entered our country, hundreds of li from this place. These strangers are wily, experienced and deeply crafty. Tell the people to guard against them." This monk often said that he would depart at eighty years of age from this mortal earth and then re-enter it in a new form.

Sees His Own Heart Beat.

John T. Norris, a New York boiler-maker, is working daily with a four-inch hole in his side through which his heart and lung can be plainly seen. After a hard day's work on September 3 he came home and went to sleep on the door step. At midnight his wife found him in a stupor and a run of fever followed. On November 1 he went back to work, but he missed his old time strength. He consulted physicians at Roosevelt Hospital. One of them discovered that the some-time strong boiler maker was suffering from suppurative pleurisy. It had been caused by the fever. Its seat was in the left side, in the region of the heart. An operation was necessary, and on December 3 Dr. McBurney cut away the flesh and removed parts of three ribs. When the ordeal was ended there was an opening in Norris' left side fully four inches in diameter. Through it could plainly be seen the man's pulsating heart and a portion of his left lung. The man lived and not long ago went to work again, but not at making boilers. Sometimes Norris holds a small mirror to his side and sees his throbbing heart reflected in the glass. His wound is treated every few days and the hole is kept covered by bandages.

Miners Entombed Alive.

A mine horror occurred in August, 1889, at the Hamilton coal mine near Newcastle, New South Wales. A cave-in occurred, which baffled the rescuers. For days signals were heard and answered, but new falls of rock constantly blocked progress. The signals became faint and infrequent, and at last stopped. Finally, after more than a month of ceaseless work, the chamber where the men had been confined was found. There were about a score of bodies in it. It was easy to see that the men had literally starved to death. Their flesh had wasted away until the bones almost protruded. In some cases the skin had become so dry and shriveled that it had cracked open. They had been unable to get either food or water. In their agony they had paced up and down their little prison until a pathway had been worn into the rock. There was only one tool among them—an iron bar. With this one man had tunneled forty feet toward freedom, and had then been cut off from his companions in misery by falls of rock behind him. The other men had pulled and torn at the unyielding rocks about them with their bare hands until they had literally worn their fingers away.—[New York Press.

Reynard's Remarkable Leap.

One day recently the Cottesmore hounds drew the Stapleford coverts, and a fine old dog fox was soon roused. He took a turn round the deer park, but, not liking the look of the railway, returned to the plantation. The scent, however, was too good for him to remain in this covert, and the hounds hustled him out. In leaving the shelter he met the wide stream of water that runs through the park. Being headed from the bridge he cleared the stream of running water at one bound. Two couple of hounds attempted to do the same, but, jumping short, fell into the lock and had to be rescued. When measured the next day, the distance cleared was found to be fifteen feet, which is considered a remarkable jump for a fox to make. It forms another instance of the courage and power that foxes can display. The hunted fox no doubt returned to his comfortable quarters in the coverts at Stapleford, and will without doubt be highly amused to find that his leap has been chronicled.—[London Daily Graphic

CHILIAN BEAUTIES.

Coquettish Daughters of the Pugnacious Republic.

While the general thought of to-day in regard to Chili has a bellicose tendency, it is pleasant to turn to a more peaceful subject in connection with the little republic. It matters not how rough the heart of man may be, he is generally susceptible to beauty, and thoughts of a more gentle conquest may reign when we forget the men in the contemplation of the women of Chili. The races of the North, who are for the most part fair, are prone to acknowledge the beauty of their dark-eyed Southern sisters. The standard of beauty may not be so high—that is, it may lack the regularity of feature that is so charming, the classic simplicity which possesses a grace of its own—but the women of the warmer latitudes have a certain coquetry that is more or less irresistible. Especially so is it in the case of the creole and Spanish types which are found in Chili. The women all affect the black shawl, or manta, and this is the regulation morning and church attire, no woman ever going to mass without this simple wrap. Some travelers go so far as to assert that it is this manta which lends so much charm to the wearer, and makes her attractive, while without it she might not receive a second glance. This may be true; but no matter how beautiful Carmen might be, there would be something lost throughout the entire opera did she not wear her manta.

Those who have seen Carmen can appreciate the charm of the women of Chili, in whose veins runs the Spanish blood. There is coquetry in every motion, suggestive of sly exchange of notes at the church porch, under the eyes of the watchful duenna. In Chili, however, the women do not suffer the tiresome chaperonage that is undergone by their Spanish sisters; but perhaps that is one of the advantages of the republic. Why, they even have women as street-car conductors, but it must be said that the *manta* does not play a part in the collection of fares, which is commonplace under any circumstances. The women were put on during the war with Peru, when men were scarce, and all needed at the front. These conductors, however, are many of them very attractive, and the youth of Valparaiso is not inclined to sit inside the car while a pretty young woman stands on the outer platform. The Saxon type is not uncommon in Chili, but one cannot reconcile the idea of their special dress under such circumstances, and the best examples of Chilian beauty are distinctive,—[Harper's Weekly.

Jealous of a Pet Lion.

A peculiar story of the jealousy of a pet lion for the bride of its master comes from a ranch northwest of Silver City, New Mexico. A few years ago Juan Lopez, a young Mexican, caught and tamed a cub lion. The animal was so docile that it followed Lopez all around the place and on his hunting expeditions, and slept at the foot of his master's bed. The animal had never shown any viciousness toward strangers, allowing visitors to pet it at all times. Not long ago Lopez married and brought his wife to the house. She was afraid of the lion, and insisted that it be kept out of the house. Lopez thereupon built a house for his strange pet, but the lion showed a disposition to rebel when sent to his new home, and received a whipping in consequence. All night long the growls of the lion were heard by Lopez and his wife. The following day the animal slunk into the house, but was sullen, and kept its eyes constantly fixed upon the wife of its master. Mrs. Lopez became so nervous that she prevailed upon her husband to sell the brute, which he promised to do the first time he went to town. A few days later Lopez proceeded to town to carry out his promise. When he returned late at night he found his house dark and apparently untenanted. Groping his way indoors he stumbled and fell upon something, and upon striking a light was horrified to find the bleeding body of his wife lying on the floor. The lion had evidently jumped upon the woman when her back was turned and broken her neck, afterward tearing her limbs from her body. The animal then escaped to the woods and has not been seen since. Lopez's reason gave way and he is now a raving maniac. —[Chicago Post.

Chicago's Manufactures.

Chicago has become the third manufacturing city in the Union, and she is drawing manufactures away from the East faster than most persons in the East imagine. To-day it is a great Troy stove-making establishment that has moved to Chicago; the week before it was a Massachusetts shoe factory that went there. Many great establishments have gone there, but more must follow, because Chicago is not only the centre of the midland region in respect of the distribution of made-up wares, but also for the concentration of raw materials. Chicago must lead in the manufacture of all goods of which wood, leather, and iron are the bases. The revolution that took place in the meat trade when Chicago took the lead in that industry affected the whole leather and hide industry. Cattle are dropping 20,000 skins a week in Chicago, and the trade is confined to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul. It is idle to suppose that those skins will be sent across the Alleghanies to be turned into goods and sent back again. Wisconsin has become the great tanning State, and all over the district close around Chicago are factories and factory towns where hides are turned into leather goods. The West still gets its finer goods in the East, but it is making the coarser grades, and to such an extent as to give a touch of New England color to the towns and villages around Chicago.—[Harper's Magazine.

Santa Cruz, West Indies.

So far as production is concerned, St Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is more popularly known, is the most important of the Danish Islands. It is well populated, fairly well tilled, and pretty, as it lies low in the sea. It is tropical only as Florida and Louisiana are tropical—that luxuriance and magnificence of vegetation which the popular mind associates with southern countries do not appear in the Lesser Antilles. Equatorial heat is necessary for their development. Still, the flora of Santa Cruz is impressive. The trees are grand, lofty and noble in all their proportions. The flowers are wonderfully rich in color. Such yellows and reds are never brought out by a temperate climate. Vegetable life is sustained under the most surprising conditions. Immense vines grow from roots in the cleft of a rock that a knife-blade cannot enter. It is said that there are more than 2,000 different varieties of plants growing at nature's call in the little island of Santa Cruz. In half an hour's walk around Frederickstad I counted over 200 common forms. The glorious banyan tree, which the natives call "evergreen," for no reason that they could give or I imagine, since everything is evergreen here, towers aloft and spreads around—the king of the forest. From its great branches hang huge bunches of fibres—graybeards—reaching after the soil to take root there and start another tree. Hundreds of exquisite orchids, inconceivably rich in color, nestle in the bark wherever it is sufficiently indented to give their roots a hold. Ferns, green, silvered and golden, as tiny as mustard seed and as big as a house, spring up from every embankment. Indian Shot and Lady of the Night, sweet potato vines and cockspur, bachelor's button, cape jasmin, lilacs and four-o'clocks, greet your eye wherever it happens to turn. The palms, of course, are supremely beautiful, but however pleasing the sight of a stately shaft crowned against the sky, there is something quite as impressive in the grand proportions of the hardwoods. The mahogany, for instance, growing like a horse-chestnut or a linden, only with a much greater spread of foliage, is one of the noblest spectacles of tropical nature.—[New York Tribune.

Punishments in Armenia.

It is in the interior of Asia, in the mountainous countries south and southeast of the Caspian Sea, where probably the most barbaric forms of justice, so called, and criminal punishment have been preserved from times immemorial. Particularly among the wild tribes which inhabit the secluded recesses of Armenia and Kurdestan transgressors of the law are dealt with in a very severe manner. Thieves are frequently punished by having their ears or noses or thumbs cut off, while for lesser offenses the bastinado (beating the soles of the naked feet with heavy bamboo canes) is a common mode of punishment. The malefactor is prostrated on his back, his feet are tied to a log of wood, and the executioner then plies the bamboo mercilessly, the number of strokes having been prescribed by the sentence of the judge.—[Frank Leslie's.

The Speedy Reindeer.

In the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Siberia the domesticated reindeer is food, clothing, house, furniture, implements and transportation to the people Its milk and flesh furnish food, its marrow and tongue are considered choice delicacies; its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, is made into a favorite dish called in Siberia "manyalla;" its intestines are cleaned' filled with tallow, and eaten as a sausage; its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent-covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords and fishlines; the hard skin of the forelegs makes an excellent covering for snowshoes. Its sinews are dried and pounded into a strong and lasting thread; its bones are soaked in sea oil and burned for fuel; its horns are made into various kinds of household implements—into weapons for hunting and war, and in the manufacture of sleds. Under favorable circumstances a swift reindeer can traverse 150 miles in a day. A speed of 100 miles per day is easily made. As a beast of burden it can draw a load of 300 pounds.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Big English Oaks.

The largest oak now standing in England is the "Cowthorpie," which measures seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. At one time this tree and its branches covered more than an acre of space. The gigantic old "Parliamentary Oak" in Clipstone Park, London, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak on the British Isles is called the Duke's Walking-stick. It is higher than the spire of Westminster Abbey. The oak of Gelemos, which was felled in 1810, realized $4,350 for the owner; the bark was sold for $1,000, and the trunk and branches for $3,350.

An Ancient Case.

The oldest unsettled law suit in the United States is, it is said, on the records of the Supreme Court, Pennsylvania. The action began in March, 1814. It originated in an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assignee bringing the suit on a claim held by the assignor. The claim was collected, and six years later there remained a balance of $1,327.23. In seventy years, this fund, held in trust, grew to $18,702.54. The Auditor General, learning of the fund, began proceedings to escheat it to the State. Injudicious advertising stirred up two sets of claimants, and the quiet old lawsuit has taken on a new lease of life.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Pussy Among Glassware.

Did you ever see a cat climb over a lot of glasses on a shelf behind a bar? In a certain local saloon they had a member of the feline tribe that owns the place. At closing time every evening Tom climbs up on the counter and eats the crackers and cheese which the free lunch fiends have left behind. In front of a large mirror a number of fine wine glasses are arranged in the form of a pyramid. The counter, for that matter, is full of fine glassware, but the way that cat will climb over the ware, up on the top of the pyramid and down again without breaking a piece beats the skill of a juggler.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

THE remains of Adjutant General McClelland, after lying in state at Harrisburg, were taken to Pittsburg and buried.

IN the case of Mrs. Cora Frey, at Carlisle, accused of disfiguring her husband with vitriol, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of aggravated assault.

AT the meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, held at Lancaster, July 12th was fixed as the date of opening the summer assembly at Mt. Gretna.

THE jury in the St. Clair locomotive explosion case, by which five men were killed, rendered a verdict attaching responsibility to the Reading Railroad Company.

BECAUSE Mary H. Lavek rejected Joseph Jarguisky, of Wilkesbarre, he told her that her brother had been murdered. A stretcher containing an effigy was placed in front of the woman's house. She was badly frightened. Jarguisky was arrested for trespass.

THE report of Dr. A. B. Dundore to the Board of Health makes many criticisms upon the heating, lighting, ventilation and general hygenic defects in the city school buildings in Reading. He concludes that impaired vision is the most common injury met with as a direct result of unsanitary conditions in school life.

ABNER ST. CYR, an Indian, attending the United States Training School at Carlisle, was convicted in the Quarter Sessions of the larceny of a suit of clothes from a fellow pupil. This is the first instance of any of the school's pupils getting into a criminal court.

ELIAS SKEEN, of Shelly Station, a farmer aged 40, committed suicide in his barn by blowing his brains out with a gun. He recently met with financial difficulties.

LIST of patents granted this week: W. H. Birge, Franklin, apparatus for manufacture oxides of metals; D. W. Cannon, West Chester, furniture; B. Edger, Sunbury, nut lock; S. D. Edger, Wilkesbarre, torpedo placer; S. S. Fleming, Sarversville, feed water mechanism for steam boilers; J. Forbes, Harrisburg, machines for molding articles in sand; E. E. Frederick, Allegheny, hand rest; J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, mold for casting nitting machine cylinders; E. A. Grissinger, Mechanicsburg, telephone receiver; H. Holcomb, Wilkesbarre, device for cutting grooves in axle collars; R. Myers, Mount Joy, padlock; H. R. Wendel, Harrisburg, fly-paper holder; W. Wright, McDonald, device for raising and lowering buggy curtains. The following in Philadelphia: C. Foehl and C. A. Weeks, revolver; F. J. Gallagher, loom; J. B. Paxton and E. I. O'Neill, web holder for nitting machines; J. L. Poulk, bedstead; J. E. Robinson, (2) constructing foundations for buildings; R. W. Scott and L. N. D. Williams, circular-nitting machines; F. W. Simons, knitting and forming hose; H. I. Tally, reference-file; W. Wharton, Jr., combined chair and fish-plate joint for railways; C. Williams, canopy frame.

JAMES MARSHALL and David Bunkley started a fight in a bar-room in East Harrisburg and gave two policemen and a crowd of 200 men and boys a race of two miles before they were captured.

AT a largely attended meeting of hemlock producers, held at Williamsport, it was agreed to raise prices and restrict output during the year.

THE assignee of H. J. Hoyt, the Chicora banker, filed his report of the appraisement. The assets are $10,226. The liabilities are not known, but it is thought the creditors will not receive more than 15 or 20 cents on the dollar.

THE jury in the case of ex-Market Clerk Hastings, of Allegheny, rendered a sealed verdict. He is accused of embezzlement.

AT Clearfield W. H. Dill, formerly president of the Houtzdale Bank, was found not guilty of embezzlement.

STELLA REESE, aged 12 years, died at Lancaster from trichinosis contracted by eating raw pork. This is the second death in the Reese family from the same disease.

MAURICE FELDER, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, was driving a pair of young horses along Gulf Road when they took fright and ran away. Farrell was thrown out, his foot catching in the spring under the wagon, holding him fast. He was dragged two miles and killed.

BY the explosion of dynamite in Yorktown Slope, at Hazleton, one man was killed and others were thrown fifty feet and bruised.

HIGHWAYMEN halted John Alderfer, near Norristown, but he knocked one of them senseless and escaped.

THE Coroner at Erie held an inquest on the body of Charles Pietri, Jr., who died in that city. The mother and sister of Mrs. Pietri accuse her of poisoning her husband.

IN St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church at Reading, the pastor, Rev. Father Mark Januskiewicz took public exception from the altar to a letter written him by a member, Martin Boroski, and called the latter a chicken thief. Boroski replied to the priest and the latter ordered his removal from the church. A fight took place between nearly 200 members, in which Boroski was severely handled. Thirty Polanders were arrested.

THE house of Mrs. William H. Shaffer, who lived in the mountains thirty miles from Kingston, was destroyed by fire. She and four children, dressed in night clothes, walked one mile through snow an inch deep toward the house of a neighbor. Withing sight of the house they sank exhausted, but were rescued by neighbors.

JOHN KANE, aged seven years, living at 107 Wilkins street, Pittsburg, was abducted by an unknown man.

EVAN RENO, a Denver, Col., man, claims, with other heirs, to be the real owner of the greater portion of Patterson's Heights, a suburb of Beaver Falls. A big legal battle is expected.

JOSEPH KELPER, aged seven years, while skating on the Lehigh River, near White Haven, broke through the ice and was drowned.

BY falling between a coal car and a chute at Ridge Colliery, Mahoney Plane, Frederick Smith, aged 19 years, was killed.

HOWARD YARNELL, aged 30, while walking across the Diamond Valley Railroad Bridge at Barre Station, missed his footing and fell through the trestling into the water below. He was so stunned that he was drowned before help reached him.

A girl in Nashville, Tenn., goggled herself to death the other day because her brother was intoxicated.

BILLY ON CHILI.

Some papers say we're goin' to war,
Some up and say we ain't;
'Bout every fellow that I meet
Seems full of the same complaint.
Thinks I, what's all this racket mean
Of fightin' sassy Chili,
Big fuss 'bout nothin', seems to me,
As sure as my name's Billy.

I'm a peaceful, quiet, mo'est man,
I'd rather see folks glad,
Than poke my head in a hornet's nest,
'Cause some one el e gets mad.
Fightin' don't pay at all for me,
As my o'd woman knows,
When she yanks my hair and claws my face,
And jumps upon my toes.

And if them folks at Washington
Are bent on such a spree,
I don't s'pose I can stop 'em, but
They'll jest do without me.
Chili's a sight too far away
For a man like me to roam,
A huntin' trouble, fun or cash,
So I'll kile up here at home.
—[Browne Perriman, in Yankee Blade.

M. DUFREE, LADIES' TAILOR

That was the sign above a third story window opposite a mansion on Fifth avenue. It appeared there one misty morning. When the fog lifted a bit, Miss Mangrove caught sight of it and exclaimed:

"I shall positively sell this house and move further uptown. Trade is resistless as the sea, and for Society to endeavor to stop its encroachments on the aristocratic portion of the city is as vain as was Mrs. Partington's broom fight with the waves. I abhor Trade!"

She turned from the window with a shudder, as if the gilt letters of the sign had leaned over and touched her familiarly on the shoulder?

Miss Mangrove was besieging society.

Jabez Mangrove, her father, had been a persistant success from the time he left the farm and sold tinware from house to house. When he bought for a song a prescription for a liver pill, he quitted peddling and devoted his energies to pushing "Mangrove's Liver pills." Fate may have been sarcastic when it took him out of the world of congestion of the liver, but the public had no idea how congested his pocket book was, till the amount of his estate became known, and then there was amazement that there had been so many bad livers in the world during one man's lifetime.

The first step taken by his only heir, Amelie, was to sell the pill manufactory, its good will and patent, at such a sum that proved she was born to commerce. Then she bought the mortgage on an aristocratic mansion, foreclosed it and took possession. From there she had besought society to take her in, had hoped to ensnare some scion of the old families, and had failed because her father had been in the patent medicine business. That was why she hated trade.

But her tactics had changed. She had to break into society. She wasn't pretty, exactly, but she had a good figure, and flattered herself that she had a manner as pronounced, not in the way of loudness, but as noticeable as that of any of the Four Hundred. But she was not in it—this was the sum of it all. And, accordingly, she fretted outside of the closed doors, and lay awake at night in her dainty bed devising ways of making a break in society's walls.

One night, with a weary sigh, she fell into a troubled sleep; for hours she had been scheming how to obtain the entree. And now, in her uneasy slumber, she began again the wearisome will-o'-the-wisp chase after the magic word entree. Even in her sleep she felt herself uttering a protest against repetition of the useless pursuit, but before she had wholly voiced her unwillingness to follow the dancing, teasing sprite labelled entree she saw the letters of the ladies' tailor's sign march before her. They were in command of the big gilt M, who lifted his hat respectfully to her as his company filed past. At the word they broke into a double-quick, and in a few seconds they had surrounded and held prisoner the agile and evasive little imp she had chased so many times in vain.

The company of gilt letters faced about, and marching within a respectful distance of her, halted. While they presented arms, the corporal M. led forward the mischievous imp and placed him on the palm of her outstretched hand, which she closed gently, holding fast the coveted privilege which in her dreams the sprite always had represented.

"I have the entree at last," she exclaimed, and awoke to vexation at having felt so much joy over a delusion, and finally to wonderment about the significance of the letters having made the entree a prisoner and then presenting it to her.

The dream troubled her not a little the next day. To her its meaning was plain—M. Dufre, ladies' tailor, could procure for her the entree to society. But how could she call upon him, when nobody that was anybody patronized him? At last she concluded to request him to call upon her, and she sent him a succinct, business-like note.

The following morning he called upon her, and she was astounded to meet a handsome, quiet, well-bred man, who proceeded at once to open a case of samples.

"Not those," she said, haughtily. "Somebody else will wear a dress off the other end of the same web."

"Ah," said the tactful business man, closing the case. "I suppose I was to show you the latest importations, but I am at your service to procure for you and fit you with what even the Baroness Rothschild cannot procure a duplicate of."

"The reason I want a new tailor is that I may be original in my costumes. If you are a reader of the society gossip published in the sarcastic weeklies, you will see that I am laughed at because I, as they vulgarly say, am not in it, meaning that I am excluded from the circle to which I aspire. Yesterday, owing to a dream of the night before, I had an idea, which I determined to confide to the first ladies' tailor whose face inspired confidence. You seem to be a gentleman, and not likely to betray a secret."

She paused a moment to note the effect of her words upon him, and was pleased that he showed no symptoms of excitement or eagerness to learn the nature of the communication she was about to make.

"I determined never to wear the duplicate of the material or the pattern of a dress or hat worn by any other woman: to that extent I can be exclusive. Do you think you are able to meet my demands? And, if you are, what is it worth to you to render me wholly original in the matter of dress?"

Mr. Dufre did not reply hastily. He seemed to be estimatihg the probable loss that his devotion to one person would cause him. One society woman might make the fortune of a ladies tailor, but a woman not recognized by the 400 was not likely to make other wealthy women yearn to have M. Dufre make their dresses. Miss Mangrove interrupted his thoughts:

"Are you doubting your ability?" she asked.

"Not for a moment have I hesitated on that account."

"How will $20,000 suit you?"

"For how long a time is your service?"

"One year."

"Perfectedly."

"Come to me again to-morrow. We shall then draw up a contract, and you can give me a design for a new dress."

M. Dufre bowed, and taking up his sample case, left the room with the ease of one who had been accustomed to the best society. That day and night he worked on a design for a modern robe. As he was a good draughtsman and a fine colorist, he was able to present to Miss Mangrove at the appointed time a picture of herself engaged in opening the morning's correspondence and dressed in a beautiful gown of unique pattern.

"You please me so well," she said, that I will pay you $50,000 if you will engage with me for two years."

"As that is more money than I could hope to make in so short a time from general custom I will sign with you," M. Dufre replied gravely.

"Very well; here is a contract drawn up by my lawyer. You had better read it, for it is one of these iron-clad agreements that prove hard to break."

The ladies' tailor examined the document carefully, asking occasionally for an explanation of a clause, and then put his signature at the place left blank for it.

At the first night of the opera season Miss Mangrove appeared in a box rented from a family that was in mourning. When she slipped out of her cloak and stood for a moment in front of the box while the maiden aunt who acted as her chaperon was seating herself, there was a levelling of lorgnettes in every part of the house. Her dress was pronounced perfect by every woman in the audience who was possessed of an opera glass, and the society women enviously admitted that the creator of that costume was a genius. Who had made it? That was an inquiry that more than one of the ladies asked of herself in a wondering way, and resolved to instruct her maid to quiz Miss Mangrove's maid at the first opportunity.

On the second night of the opera season Miss Mangrove appeared in a different costume, but one as beautiful as the one worn by her on her first appearance in the sacred precincts known as the millionaires' boxes. The third night she was again gowned in a no less becoming dress, but one that she had not yet worn in public.

The society ladies became excited. "What will she wear to-night?" they asked one another, and they waited impatiently till Miss Mangrove appeared. Then they levelled their opera glasses to see whether Miss Mangrove had at last been compelled to make one of her costumes do duty the second time. In this they were disappointed, for she was never seen twice in the same costume.

When it was rumored that M. Dufre, a new man on Fifth avenue, had created her marvellous costumes, society smilingly said that it was a good advertising story, but one to be skeptical about till admitted by Miss Mangrove herself.

But at the beginning of the second year of M. Dufre's contract with Miss Mangrove, it was whispered that M. Dufre was a genuine count who had temporarily abandoned his title while he repaired his finances in trade. This report was one that aroused the most intense interest among the 400, and an investigation was set on foot at once. The result of the inquiry was the conviction that a real nobleman had set up on Fifth avenue in the tailoring business. The evidence adduced to bring about this conviction was a series of letters written from Paris by one of the Metriarchs. She had inquired at the establishment where M. Dufre had learned his trade, and after carefully following up the clues to his identity she had assured herself that he was the only living representative of one of the oldest titles in France. That settled it. Society was willing to patronize him as M. Dufre, but to open its doors to him as Count de Nino. Of course his contract with Miss Mangrove eluded his filling orders for any one else; but he was at liberty to accept the invitations that were showered upon him. Soon he was seen everywhere, and being affable, polished and well-educated, he became a general favorite. Soon the society reporters stated that he was engaged to one of the belles, but the announcement of the betrothal would not be made till a certain business matter of the Count's was settled. Everybody knew what that business matter was, and smiled at the vexation the item would cause "the Mangrove," who was known to be a studious reader of society gossip. The season was well under way when the Count suddenly departed for Europe, leaving behind him a lot of hastily penned regrets for social functions. Society felt hurt and thought it horrible of "the Mangrove" to send away their delightful French nobleman just at the height of the season. Envious of his brilliant social success, she had ordered him to Paris about some new dresses for her. Such was the popular explanation of his absence.

He returned the week before Easter and was enthusiastically received by the 400.

The only knowledge Miss Mangrove had of his movements during his trip abroad was a short cablegram:

"Have bought it for 1,000,000 francs.
DUFRE."

He had come back to report in full, and Miss Mangrove was listening with excitement to his story of how much tact it had required to obtain the real Count De Nino's consent to remain forever a plain citizen, while M. Dufre used the title abroad.

"And now there is no danger of any one ever discovering you are bogus?" Miss Mangrove asked.

"None. I have all the family papers, patents, heraldic devices, etc. They and the Count's continued silence cost a big sum, but it is not to be paid to him in a lump, and if he betrays me the payments will stop."

"Good! You are very clever,"

"Ah, Mademoiselle Mangrove, it is you who are clever. You have created me the Count de Nino. Is it too presumptuous—may I hope it is not?—in me to ask you to do me the honor to become the Countess de Nino?"

"I rebuke your presumption," said Miss Mangrove, playfully, "by consenting to do you that honor."

A moment later Miss Miss Mangrove summoned her aunt, the chaperon, and startled that worthy lady by the announcement:

"Aunty, the Count de Nino has asked me to be his wife, and I have accepted him."

The chaperon promptly tendered her congratulations to the couple, and then inquired, with apparent solicitue: "That sign over there, it will come down?"

"Certainly," said Miss Mangrove, "since from this day there is no longer 'M. Dufre, Ladies' Tailor.'"

Society was staggered a whole day by the news, confirmed by publication in the Herald, that, after all, "the Mangrove" had captured the latest imported genuine nobleman, but in the evening Society wrote her name on the eligible list.—[New York Epoch.

FACTS ABOUT BANANAS.

Where the Luscious Fruit Comes From—Ripening the Fruit.

Bananas come mostly from Baracoa, a small seaport town in Cuba, which claims the distinction of being the centre of the large fruit trade with the United States. They also come from Aspinwall, Jamaica and other tropical cities. Twenty years ago bananas were very little known in this country. The first big cargo that came to the United States landed at New York in March, 1870, and previous to that time the bananas which found their way into our markets came along with other fruit. But the demand became so great that it was determined to send over a ship laden exclusively with bananas. The first shipment, while yielding a fair profit, was disastrous. Over 50 per cent. rotted on the long journey. The growers began to look about for a better way to transport the fruit, as it was evident that if the business was expected to pay a shorter journey was absolutely necessary. A Spaniard took the initiative and chartered a fast American merchant vessel, which he loaded with bananas and despatched to New York. When it came to be unloaded it was found that not more than 5 per cent. of the fruit had spoiled. This was the beginning of a big business. More and faster ships were secured and farmers in the tropics and capitalists in this country turned their attention and money to the systematic culture of the banana.

There are two varieties shipped to the country. The long yellow plaintain and the short red stumpy species. The former, however, is by far the more popular, for in addition to being cheaper, it is easier to raise and ripens much sooner than the other. Bananas are shipped all the year round, but are at their best during the early spring, and from March to June may be said to be the season for the best fruit.

One of the peculiar facts about the banana is that but one bunch grows on a tree. The fruit is cut when green, and then the trees are cut down to the ground. They sprout almost immediately, and in a short time bear again. All of the bananas which come to this country are shipped in a green state. They are transported from the farms to the coast on the backs of little pack donkeys. One donkey can carry from one to six bunches, according to the size of the bunches and the distance it has to travel.

A reporter of the Star visited one of the establishments recently to investigate the methods employed by the dealers in ripening the fruit. The bananas were found in a large cellar in five different rooms. There were thousands of bunches hanging from the ceiling as close together as the space would permit, and all in different stages of ripeness. The first room was filled with bananas ready to be eaten, or as the dealer put it, ful ripe. The temperature in this room was kept at about fifty-eight degrees, and with this temperature they can be kept for three or four days. After that they commence to rot and must be sold at once. In another room was found hundreds of bananas in the first stages of ripening. Here the temperature ranges from sixty-five to seventy degrees, and the big bunches were beginning to show signs of ripening. It takes from three to four days to thoroughly ripen a great bunch of bananas. In reply to the reporter's question the dealer stated that there was no regular price for the fruit. Everything depended upon the supply and the weather. A bunch of nice ripe bananas was worth at this time about 75 cents. The numbel of bananas on a bunch range from 125 to 175, and the retail price is anywhere from 10 cents a peck to 25 cents a dozen. The Aspinwall fruit seems to be the most popular, and while the reporter was examining the fruit several dealers came in and made purchases. They were the representatives of the traveling fruit stands that are to be seen at every street corner during the year retailing the "nica ripa banan." They were replenishing their stock in trade.—[Washington Star.

A SCAPEGOAT.

"What's the matter, dearest?"

"Somefin awful's happened, mamma."

"Well, what is it sweetheart?"

"My d—doll—baby got away from me and bwoked a plate out in the pantry."—[Harper's Young People.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Love Tightly Bound—The Boy Escaped—Fruit of Experience—Beautiful Snow—A Precaution, Etc., Etc.

LOVE TIGHTLY BOUND.

Practical Girl—You wish me to marry you, and to go to the far West to struggle for existence on a timber claim. Do you not fear that when poverty comes in at the door, love will go out of the window?

Ardent Suitor—No, indeed. We'll live in a dug-out, and there won't be any window.

THE BOY ESCAPED.

Binkle—I had a great notion to lick my boy for getting to the bottom of his geography class to-day.

Pinkle—Why didn't you?

Binkle—Well, he put some of the questions to me that the teacher put to him, and as I couldn't answer one of 'em, I let him go and licked the teacher.—[Good News.

FRUIT OF EXPERIENCE.

"Why do you bother me so much to bring out your book?" asked the publisher, irritably.

"Because," pleaded the importunate scribbler, "I am in rags; I can raise no money and am perishing for want of food."

"Well, well," said the publisher, pityingly, "what is your manuscript?"

"It is entitled, 'How to Get Rich.'"

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

A woman most surely wrote "Beautiful Snow,"
For a man, it is very clear,
Would have told a different tale of woe
Of a snowball behind the ear.

A PRECAUTION.

Bachelor (to newly married friend)—Had any dinner-table fights yet?

N. M. F.—No, our friends haven't quit coming to dine every night with us.—[Epoch.

A BUSY HOUR.

Careful mother (severely)—Mabel, I have discovered that you went with Mr. Nicefello to a restaurant after the opera the other night. When I asked what made you so late, you said it was on account of the long waits.

Mabel—Y-e-s, ma, the—the waits at the restaurant, you know.—[New York Weekly.

SURE METHOD.

"I wish George could be cured of his infatuation for Emma."

"Let him marry her."—[Epoch.

"THE BRUTE!"

She—Read me something from your paper.

He—Certainly, my love. Here's something that will interest you. "Rumored engagement."

She—How lovely! Wonder if I know them?

He (continuing)—"Fourteen killed on the Mexican frontier."—[Pittsburg Bulletin.

NOT SO VERY OLD.

Miss Sears—When I bought this horse you told me he was young. People who have seen his teeth say he is very old.

Dealer—That horse isn't a minute older than you are.

Miss Sears—I don't think he looks over twenty, myself.—[New York Herald.

UP AND DOWN.

Young Jeweler—I've neglected my business, run wild and failed. But I'm going to reform. I'll marry and settle down.

Old Jeweler (a creditor)—Don't you think you had better settle up first?—[Jewelers' Circular.

NOT EXACTLY LOST.

"Mehitable," said the young lady's mother, with a severe frown, "you let Eliphalet steal a kiss from you last night."

"I'm sorry, ma."

"Sorry! I should say you would be. The idea of permitting any young man to steal a kiss from you!"

"Well, ma," said the young lady with a penitent air, "it isn't as if it was lost. I'll make him give it back to me when he comes to-night."—[New York Press.

A CAREFUL YOUNG MAN.

Mrs. Chinner—Why does young Mr. Gurley always knock at the door when he comes to call on you?

Miss Chinner—He's afraid if he comes with a ring I'll regard it as a proposal.

AN INNOCENT BOY.

Sunday-school Superintendent—Who led the children of Israel into Canaan? Will one of the small boys answer? (No reply) Superintendent (somewhat sternly)—Can no one tell? Little boy on that seat next to the aisle, who led the children of Israel into Canaan?

Little Boy (badly frightened)—It wasn't me, I—I jist moved yere last week f'm Mizzoury.—[New York Standard.

MAKING PROGRESS.

"Has your son sowed his wild oats yet?"

"No, but he keeps right at it."

A DISMAL PROSPECT.

"You are looking dreadfully downhearted to-night, Damon. Have you been meeting with losses lately?"

"No. Pythias invited me up to see his baby to-night, and I promised to go."

HORRIBLE THOUGHT.

The Czar—A horrible thought strikes me!

The Lord High Executioner—What is that, your Majesty?

The Czar—If that dentist was a Nihilist he may have filled my teeth with dynamite. Then, the first time I bite hard I shall blow the top of my head off!—[Puck.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY

"How on earth can Hardy stand the strain of nursing that old uncle of his as he does? He must have wonderful power, mustn't he?"

"His uncle has that."—[Life.

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Ethel—What is there about this conservatory, that you like it so well, George?

George—Its surroundings are so lovely, dearest, he sighed, as he gathered her in.

HENCE HIS WARMTH.

Bessie (blushingly rearranging her hair)—"You are surprisingly ardent, Harry—considering the suddenness of the cold snap."

Harry (incidentally mussing her hair again)—"It's the suddenness of the cold snap, Bessie, that accounts for my ardency. I have just fallen heir to an ice factory. Name the day, dearest!"—[Chicago Tribune.

CROPS AND PRICES.

Housekeeper—"Why are apples so high in price?

Market Man—"Cause they're scarce mum."

"But the papers said the crop was so enormous that the apples were rotting on the trees all over the country."

"Yes'm. That's why they're scarce It didn't pay to pickem."—[New York Weekly.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

"There is plenty of room at the top," said the confident young man.

"Yes," replied his elderly acquaintance, "but should your top keep on swelling proportionately there won't be after you get there."

ROUND, VERY ROUND.

Harry—Belle is an all 'round girl, round face, round form, round purse——

Jack—Yes; it runs in the family. Observe carefully and you'll notice that her mother usually is 'round, too.—[New York Herald.

NOT ON THE BENCH.

"You say this man had been drinking," said His Honor. "Drinking what?"

"Whiskey, I suppose," answered Officer McGobbe.

"You suppose? Don't you know whiskey? Aren't you a judge?"

"No, y'r Anner. Only a policeman."

His honor looked carefully at his minion a moment, and then called the next case.—[Indianapolis Journal.

A MERCIFUL MAN.

Hawkeye (to cabman at Brunswick Hotel)—Take me to the Hoffman House; how much?

Cabman (takes blanket from horse and about to start)—Two dollars.

Hawkeye—Two dollars! I'll give you fifty cents.

Cabman—Well, let 'er go. I don't want to disappoint me horse.—[New York Truth.

VERY WEARY.

Jessie—You must be a hard worker, Mr. Chapley.

Chapley—What makes you think that, Miss Jessie?

Jessie—George told me yesterday that you make him tired.

THE COSTLY YOUTH.

He called six evenings in the week,
And made the coal and gas bills climb,
Till her pa and ma a way did seek
To bring this costly youth to time.
They gently asked him there to board,
He came—and right here comes the rub—
Their other ox he quickly gored,
By going nightly to his club.
—[New York Herald.

How Kilpatrick Drove.

A farmer of our acquaintance was once driving down the steep approach to a country bridge, when the late General Kilpatrick dashed around a bend in the road and on to the bridge with his spirited trotter under full headway on his way to catch a train. There was barely room to pass, but before the farmer could more than twist his horse's head to one side the General, with a cheery "Good morning" had shot forward, the hubbands of his buggy just grazing those of the farmer's. It seemed almost impossible that an ordinary vehicle could be safely steered through so narrow a space, and an examination afterward showed that the wheels on the outer side had gone within an inch of the edge of the high and unprotected abutment wall. The miscalculation of the width of a wagon tire would have meant disaster. But this was not foolhardy recklessness on the part of the General. With his characteristic quickness of decision, he had calculated that there was just room to pass, and through he went. The slightest wavering would have made a wreck on one side or the other, or perhaps both. But he was not the man to wabble. His eye was true, his hand steady, his head level, and an inch on an abutment wall was as safe for him as a yard for a timid man.—[Philadelphia Press.

Varieties of Flax.

There is but one species of flax cultivated for its fibre, but of this there are several varieties, usually taking their names from the country or district where most extensively cultivated. Thus we have the Russia flax, Riga flax, Dutch flax, &c.; but, however much they may differ from one another in growth and amount and quality of their produce, they all, when grown a few years under the same conditions, become so completely assimilated to one another as very strikingly to evince their specific identity. In other words, all revert to the original or typical form or species. There is a white flowering variety, and one with an oval-shaped seed pod, and still another known as the tall growing, the stems being very tall and slender, but it is not probable that any of these would prove to be any more valuable for cultivation in Minnesota or other Northwestern States than the common variety now in general cultivation in this country. Whether we will be able to raise flax fibre in this country equal in quality and as cheaply as it is done in European countries is a question to be answered by experience. We have cheap and rich lands, but not the long experience in flax culture possessed by European countries.—[New York Sun.

Maids of Modern Greece.

The costume worn by the Greek women is seldom bought ready-made. It is usually either worn by the wearers themselves, or has come to them by inheritance. A handsome costume is an expensive purchase. The chemise, long enough to form a skirt, is very richly embroidered about the bottom in silk, and the two jackets of white cloth are elaborate. These are sleeveless, but a fine pair of embroidered sleeves makes a separate part of the dress. Silver ornaments for the head, neck and arms, a red apron, a sash, and a silk gauze vail complete the costume. The last named articles are luxuries, however, and vary according to the means. Rich maidens braid long strings of coins into their tresses, and at a country dance, where the costume is seen in its full splendor, the eyes of the suitor are as much attracted by the back view as by the faces of the fair creatures. For every-day use nearly all women of every age wear a handkerchief over the head, and they are for the most part manufactured in Greece.—Denver News.

Where Isinglass Comes From.

The best isinglass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the giant sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian Sea and the rivers which run into it. This fish often grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and from its air-bladder the isinglass is prepared. It is subjected to many processes before being ready for sale, but the Russians, knowing it has the reputation of being the best, take great pains in its preparation, and in the world's markets it has practically no rival. A great deal is made along the Amazon, in Brazil, but it is very coarse and inferior, and is used for the refining of liquors and similar purposes. The adulteration of good isinglass with the inferior kinds can always be detected by placing samples in boiling water. The best isinglass will dissolve completely, leaving no visible residuum, while the inferior variety will show threads of fibrous tissue and be of dark color, often almost brown.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The largest quadruped of California is the grizzly bear.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

A Texas man has three buttons worn by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A FRESH stream of lava is issuing from the base of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

A Texan's pony found the watch his master had lost and brought it to him in his mouth.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Camels can stand heat and cold, but they perish quickly in moist atmosphere.

IS YOUR blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The latest location for a watch is in a door-handle.

Mrs. Cleaveland

Tells of Her Cure of

Nervous Dyspepsia

Mrs. A. B. Cleaveland, of Milford, Mass., is the sister of the Norcross Brothers, of Boston, the famous builders. In a long and interesting statement (which will be sent in full to any one who wishes it), Mrs. Cleaveland says that a few years ago she had a severe form of nervous dyspepsia, the symptoms being

Palpitation of the Heart

burning sensation in the stomach, fainting spells, and an **awful death-like feeling** from which she often thought she should never recover. She was **tired and languid** all the time and did not dare to lie down for fear of a fainting spell. She had six different physicians but none did her any good. One day, reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla she decided to try it. The fainting spells grew less, soon ceased wholly, her appetite returned, and has increased

From 88 to 132 Pounds

She has not been so well for 25 years, does all her household work easily. To

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She ascribes all her improvement and is ready to convince any one of the merit of this medicine. If you suffer similarly, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Notice that "caucus" is held only few days By election, <- Ballots were not printed in these days.-

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., FEB. 18.

A STEP FORWARD!

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE RACKET.

Owing to the rapid increase of the business it has become necessary to arrange the store in departments.

The Dry Goods Department

Will be attended by Misses Maud Spigelmyer and Sadie Bayard, with special help when needed.

The Notion, Novelty and Hosiery Department

Will be in care of Miss Gertrude Spigelmyer and Homer Barnes.

The Shoe Department and Basement

An important part of the store—will be under the management of Shem Spigelmyer and Harry Showers, and the whole will be under the supervision of G R. Spigelmyer, the original "Racket Store" man. We hope in this way to be able tf serve you better and more promptly There are other improvements in contemplation, of which we wi l inform you later.

The Champion Apple Eaters.

An informant of the south side of Potter tells us that two men over there had a wager on their apple eating capacity, one evening last week. The feast of apples was duly begun, in the presence of witnesses, and when the corporations of the eaters were filled up to the brim, the one had scored 26 rambos and the other 28. It would cause many apple butter crocks to remain unfilled, if this sort of apple eaters were numerous in the fall of the year.

Judge Furst Declines to be a Candidate.

Judge A. O. Furst, of the Huntingdon-Centre district in answer to an appeal from the members of the Huntingdon bar association, has declined to be a candidate for the nomination for supreme court judge. The county will now support Judge Dean, of Blair county.

Mrs. Amanda Wolfe.

Amanda (nee Hosterman) consort of Saml. Wolf, was born April 3rd, 1830, and departed this life at her home near Tylersville, Clinton county., Pa., Feb. 5th, 1892, aged 61 years, 10 months and 2 days. She was the mother of 12 children, 7 sons and 5 daughters; 3 boys died in infancy.

At one Time a Rarity.

Most of farmers throughout this valley now burn coal. Thirty years ago a coal stove was a rare thing among farmers, as coal was high and wood plenty. In fact farmers find a complete revolution in manners and ways upon the farm in that period.

A Little Left Over.

Last week's cold wave held out pretty well, and left a remnant for beginning of this week.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. Elisha Campbell of Millheim is seriously ill of pneumonia.

——Dr. Ard intends removing from Woodward to Millheim in the spring.

——W. J. Finkle of Spring Mills has rented Maj. Fisher's roller mill at Farmers Mills.

——The Misses Moore, of Montana, are guests at Mr. Jacob Harpster's this week.

——Miss Carrie Tibbens, of Farmers Mills, was a visitor in Centre Hall on Wednesday.

——James Zeigler is at present on a visit in Centre Hall. Jim has been located of late in Philipsburg.

——The hustling implement dealer of Centre Hill, Mr. Felix Burkholder, was a caller Monday morning.

——Mr. John H. Lee and brother Hiram, of Tusseyville, dropped in to see us Monday, and spent a short time in our sanctumn.

——Mr. Michael Decker, of Potters Mills, dropped in to see us on Wednesday. Mr. Decker is a reader of the REPORTER and thinks it by far the best paper pnblished in the county.

——Rev. T. J. Frederick, pastor of the Lutheran church at Spring Church, Armstrong county, Pa., made a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Bitner this week. His visit was very short and he soon departed again.

——Col. J. L. Spangler and wife, of Hastings, Pa., last week visited his father, in Centre Hall. The Col. is just over a severe spell of sickness of several weeks from peritonitis, and is now looking none the worse for it but as well as ever.

——Mr. H. M. Cain, of Spring Mills, an admirer and regular reader of the REPORTER, gave us a call on Monday. Mr. Cain is one of our subscribers who reads with pleasure a paper which is paid for in advance and never allows it become damp from the dues upon it.

——Mr. Green Decker, while on a business trip to Centre Hall on Monday dropped in for a few minutes at this office. Mr. Decker is thinking seriously of disposing of his farm in Gregg township, and removing to Stephenson county, Ill., in the near future. We are very sorry such is his intention as this section will lose one of its most jovial citizens and the Democratic party a most sturdy supporter of its principles.

SPRING ELECTIONS

MEN ELECTED TO FILL LOCAL OFFICES.

The Spring Elections Held on Tuesday. The Result in Centre Hall and Other Precincts so far Reported.

The spring elections were held on Tuesday and a fair vote was cast. In the borough at the caucus held in 'Squire Boal's office on Saturday evening the Democrats put a ticket in the field. It was the largest turnout of the Democrats at the caucus of any yet held. The following candidates were nominated for the local offices:

Chief Burgess, Fred Kurtz, Jr; assistant Burgess, Wm. H. Runkle, Jr; Town Council, J. F. Alexander, E. G. Van Pelt, and D. L. Bartges; School Directors, E. M. Huyett and Dr. G. W. Hosterman; Overseer of Poor, Daniel Fleisher; Tax Collector, Wm. A. Sandoe; Judge of Election, John Spangler; Inspector, John Dauberman, Jr; High Constable, ——— ———; Treasurer, H. W. Kreamer; Assessor, D. A. Boozer; Auditor, J. W. Wolf.

The Republicans on Monday evening held a meeting, where and by whom is not known, but on Tuesday morning a ticket was put upon the field. Republicans are scarce in Centre Hall and there were barely enough of them to fill the offices. The following were the nominations:

Chief Burgess, James Gregg; Assistant Burgess, J. W. Henney; Town Council, B. D. Brisbin, Adam Thomas and S. H. Knepley; School Directors, J. A. Reesman, G. S. Clements; Overseer of Poor, William Lohr; Judge of Election, Wm. P. Shoop; Inspector, H. C. Rothrock; High Constable, Russel Meyer; Treasurer, ——— ———; Assessor, J. O. Deininger; Auditor, James McClenathan.

The entire Democratic ticket was electtd. A great deal of cutting and scratching was done on both tickets. The following is the vote cast for candidates.

CHIEF BURGESS	
Fred Kurtz, Jr., D	74
Jas. Gregg, R	27
ASSISTANT BUBGESS.	
W. H. Runkle, Jr., D	71
J. W. Henney, R	29
COUNCIL	
J. F. Alexander, D	73
E. G. Van Pelt, D	69
D. L. Bartges, D	68
B. D. Brisbin, R	28
Adam Thomas, R	32
S. H. Knepley, R	27
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
E. M. Huyett, D	61
G. W. Hosterman, D	75
J. A. Reesman, R	44
G. S. Clements, R	25
OVERSEER.	
Daniel Fleisher, D	74
Wm. Lohr, R	26
TAX COLLECTOR;	
W. A. Sandoe, D	61
M. Derstine, R	39
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
John Spangler, D	59
Wm. P. Shoop, R	39
INSPECTOR.	
John Danberman, Jr., D	76
H. C. Rothrock, R	25
HIGH CONSTABLE,	
Russell Meyers, R	39
TREASURER.	
H. W. Kreamer, D	82
ASSESSOR.	
D. A. Boozer, D	75
J. O. Deininger, R	25
AUDITOR	
J. W. Wolf, D	75
James McClenahan, R	31

In Potter Township the following were elected: N. P.—Judge of Election, D. C. Keller; Inspector, F. A. Foreman. S. P.—Judge of Election, W. W. Spangler; Inspector, H. F. Musser; Justice of Peace, J. S. Houseman; Tax Receiver, Peter Smith; Overseer, J. J. Arney; Supervisors, Samuel Bruss and J. A. Sweetwood; School Directors, W. W. McCormick for one year, J. A. Slack for three years, J. T. Potter for three years; Assessor, W. W. Royer; Registration Assessor, James A. Keller; Auditor, W. A. Kerr; Town Clerk, C. W. Slack.

Penn Township.—Judge of Election, A. R. Alexander; Inspectors, J. W. Kerstetter and Jacob Emerick; Overseer of the Poor, George M. Bower; School Directors, Jacob Gentzel and Daniel Meyer; Supervisors, Alfred Stover and Jacob Sanders; Assessor, J. C. Stover; Collector, Jacob W. Moyer; Auditor, R. F. Vonada; Justice of the Peace, J. F. Garthoff, reelected; Town Clerk, A. L. Auman.

Harris.—Justice of the peace, W. A. Murray; judge of election, W. A. Murray; inspectors, P. H. Meyer, Jas. Stewart; assessor, G. W. Williams; school directors, Oscar Stover, Jas. West; overseer, D. W. Meyer; supervisor, Geo. Swab, Wm. Meyer; tax collector John Fortney; Geo. Hueter; township clerk, J. N. Dinges.

Haines, E. P.—Judge of Election, J. J. Feidler; Inspectors, Daniel W. Stover, Jeremiah Vonada; Assessor, W. T. Winklebleck. *W. P.*—Justice of the Peace, Henry Reinhart: Judge of Election, Frank Dutweiler; Inspectors, Sam. Beaver, F. P. Bower; Assessor, Howard G. Miller; School Directors, Thos. Yearick, two years, Luther M. Wirt, one year, M. O. Hoover, Overseer, John Bower; Supervisors, Cyrus H. Meyer, Geo. B. Stover; Tax Collector, N., Lose; Auditor, W. H. Philips; Township Clerk, A. S. Stover.

Bellefonte Borough.—A. C. Mingle, Dem., Chief Burgess; Charles F. Richards, Rep., Assistant Burgess; S. D. Ray, Rep., Tax Collector; Charles F. Cook, Rep., Treasurer; R. V. Miller, Rep., Overseer of Poor; C. K. Hicklen, Rep., Auditor; Leander Green, Rep., High Constable.

Miles.—Justice of the Peace, W. J. Carlin; Judge of Election, J. P. Frank; Inspectors, Geo. B. Witmer, C. L. Gramley; Assessor, Daniel Harter; School Director, J. K. Moyer, Benj. Beck; Overseer of Poor, Wash Shaffer; Supervisors, J. W. Snyder, J. J. Ocker; Tax Collector, Cornelius Stover; Auditor, Reuben Kreamer. Township Clerk, C. B. Frank.

COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Mr. Charles Bottorf's Dwelling Completely Destroyed by Fire.

The dwelling of Charles Bottorf, near Tusseyville, was completely destroyed by fire on last Monday evening. The dwelling was new having been erected only a year or so and was a frame structure and it burned rapidly. When the fire was discovered the house was already in flames and there was little time to save anything, a few household goods were recovered.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove pipe which passed through the second floor, and becoming over-heated from a brisk fire in the stove below, ignited the wood and the flames rapidly spread.

The loss sustained by Mr. Bottorf we did not learn.

Mr. Bottorf had $500 insurance in a cash company.

New Meat Market.

Mr. D. W. Reynolds, of Reedsville, Mifflin county, has purchased the meat market of W. H. Runkle, of this place, and hereafter will be conducted by him. M. M. Condo has been retained as head butcher and will have charge of the business until the first of April when Mr. Reynolds will move to Centre Hall. The latter gentleman comes here well recommended, and has been trained under one of the most successful butchers (Mr. Kelley,) in Mifflin county, and together with "Mike" will make an effort to please all, and kill nothing but the best cattle. Mr. Condo has been in the business for a number of years, and always gave satisfaction to his customers. We bespeak for the new-comer a liberal share of the public patronage, and believe Mr. Reynolds will make a good citizen.

The Lamp Exploded.

Last Sunday evening the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith narrowly escaped destruction through the explosion of a lamp. Mrs. Smith had the lamp standing on a table when in some manner she accidentally knocked it off to the floor. The lamp exploded or was smashed and the oil blazed up at once. It fell upon a rug and with rare presence of mind Mrs. Smith gathered up the blazing rug and threw it out of the house into the front yard, where it was consumed. Mrs. Smith was not burned in her efforts.

Again Recognized.

Honorable John A. Woodward, who so ably represented this county in the Legislature, has again been recognized for his ability by being appointed to a responsible position in connection with State representation at the World's Fair. The position to which he has been appointed will be the charge of the exhibits of school and industrial institutions. Mr. Woodward never goes begging before the people for an office, it is not necessary. This appointment was unsolicited on his part.

Cut Down Prices.

Lewins, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, has made a big reduction in prices on all winter goods. An overcoat or warm suit of clothes can now be secured at cost. The goods must be sold to make room and he proposes to make the low price sell them regardless of any profit. No shoddy and every article purchased a bargain. Take advantage of this cut in price and you will not regret having done so.

Helping to Feed the Starving.

The employes of the Pennsylvania railroad company will each-contribute ten cents from their presen month's pay for the relief of the starving Russians.

Cheap for This Time of Year.

Apples are selling at 25 cents per bushel, some as low as 20 cents, by farmers. This is cheap enough for this time of year. Potatoes are selling for about 40 cents per bushel.

Liable for the Damages Caused.

The Supreme Court has decided that a property owner is responsible for an accident that may occur on his or her pavement through negligence, such as a bad or an icy pavement.

Four Hundred Cases Alone.

Dr. Jacobs informs us he attended fovr hundred cases of grip this winter. It is an ill wind that don't blow to somebody's good.

Lost a Good Horse.

Farmer John Moore, west of town, lost a horse, valued at $150, by death last week, from some disease which that noble beast is heir to.

——See what cash is doing at The Fair Play: lead pencil sharpeners, 2 cts each, good curry combs 8 cts, good table oilcloth 1 1-4 yd. 15 cts, dress suspender 20 cts, together with hundreds of other bargains in groceries, tinware, etc. Come and see for yourself.

G. O. BENNER.

DIED IN MICHIGAN.

A Former Resident of Centre Hall, Jacob Richard, Succumbs to the Grip.

The sad intelligence of the death of a former citizen of Centre Hall, reached this place this week, announcing the death of Mr. Jacob Richard, at Hinchman, Berrian county, Michigan, where he resided with his family. He was a victim of the grip, which with its developments, ended in his demise on Saturday, 6th, inst., aged about 60 years.

Mr. Richard removed from Centre Hall about ten years ago to Michigan. In Centre Hall he owned the property now occupied by Howard Homan, at the lower end of town, and followed the trade of shoemaking, until he disdosed of his property and removed to the west.

He was the father of two children, a son William, and a daughter, Miss Hulda. A wife also survives him. He was a brother of M. B. Richard.

Drowning at Barree.

A sad occurrence was reported at Barree between 11 and 12 o'clock last Saturday morning. Howard Yarnell, aged about 35 years, son of Mr. Thomas Yarnell, was accidentally drowned in the Juniata river at that time. The father and son were crossing the Diamond Valley railroad bridge which spans the stream, the senior gentleman walking ahead of his son. Suddenly Howard slipped and fell through the structure to the water below, a distance of fifteen feet. The father hurried to his son's rescue, but before the latter was recovered death had overcome him. The water is not so very deep at that point but the unfortunate man was badly injured by the fall and physically unable to save himself. He leaves a wife and three children.—Huntingdon *Monitor*. Mr. Yarnell was a nephew of Mrs. Sarah Harpster, of this place, being a son of her sister.

HOUSE BURNED.

The Dwelling Occupied by Mr. Lot Kimport Destroyed by Fire.

On Saturday afternoon last, 13th, the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Lot Kimport, on the Bricker farm, about one and one-half miles northwest of Boalsburg, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents, only a few articles having been saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. It is reported no insurance on either house or contents. The loss we are unable to ascertain.

Mr. Kimport, we learn since had $900 insurance in a cash company.

Will Interest Ministers.

An order has just been issued by the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pennsylvania company, which deeply interests clergymen. It is over the signatures of General Passenger Agents J. R. Wood, of the former and E. A. Ford, of the latter line, and is directed to all the ticket agents of the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches, and of the lines included in the Pennsylvania company. Their instructions are to sell tickets, including single round-trip, at a one-half rate to ministers. This is a considerable concession, as two-third rates prevailed heretofore.

Crazed With the Grip.

Wm. Gower, of Muncy, while crazed with the grip, attempted to incinerate himself on Monday. He was found by a servant, who followed him, in a stall of the stable with the straw and hay about him in flames. He was rescued before he was seriously burned, but it is feared other complications may arise from which he cannot recover. The building was destroyed.

Birthday Party.

Miss Pearl Runkle, the pretty little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Runkle, entertained quite a number of her little friends on Saturday afternoon last, it being the seventh anniversary of her birth. About twenty of her little friends attended and they all had a jolly good time with plenty of good things to eat.

Sudden Death of a Preacher.

During the singing of a hymn at the opening of the evening service in the Evangelical church at Loganton, Clinton county, Rev. John Heller, a local preacher, inclined his head and as if in prayer and breathed his last. Heart disease was the cause of his death. He was eighty-seven years of age.

Deaths Near State College.

Near State College, Pa., Jan. 29 1892, Mrs. Hattie Carper, aged 80 years 1 month and 12 days.

Near State College, Pa., Feb. 5, 1891, Wm. McBath, aged 85 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Died.

On the 2nd inst., at his home near Madisonburg, John Hawk, aged 79 years. The funeral took place on Saturday forenoon in the Reformed church at Madisonburg and interment in the cemetery adjoining.

——Mingle's shoe store receives new stock every day. Prices are always fair and reasonable.

——The reason we lead the shoe trade is because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle, Bellefonte.

STRUCK THE CAB.

JESSE SHOOP SUSTAINS SERIOUS INJURIES.

A Derailed Engine Crashed Into the Cab In Which He is Firing. His Condition Very Serious.

Jesse Shoop, a former Centre Hall boy, was seriously injured on Thursday afternoon, last, 11th, by the derailing of an engine, which crashed into the cab of another engine in which he was, and in the wreck caused was injured on the head.

Jesse for the last several years, has held the position of fireman on a freight locomotive on the Pittsburg division of the Penna. R. R., and his run was between Altoona and Pittsburg.

On Thursday afternoon last, while the train upon which he was fireman was nearing the Gallitzen tunnell on the way to Pittsburg, another freight approached on the other track, eastbound. Jesse was in the cab and watched the train as it approached. When within a short distance, the engine of the east-bound freight jumped the track and crashed into the cab of the engine in which he was firing. Jesse saw the engine leave the track and shouted to the engineer to jump, but before he himself was able to spring from his seat, the derailed engine struck the cab, and he was hurled back upon the coal in the tender. He was struck on the back of the head on the left side, and the scalp was torn loose from the skull, making a bad and ugly wound.

When he was picked up he spoke a few words and then became unconscious, in which state he still remains at this writing, Wednesday.

He was at once taken to the hospital in Altoona, and it was thought by the physicians that his skull was fractured and an operation of trephining be performed to relieve the pressure upon the brain caused by the fractured bones of the skull. But if such operation has been performed we have failed to learn. His condition is critical with the chances for recovery slightly in his favor.

Railroad to State College.

The company that now owns the Bellefonte Central railroad, formerly known as the Buffalo Run railroad, have finally decided to extend it to the Pennsylvania State College. This will probably require the grading of something over a mile or a little more. The work on this branch road will be commenced immediately, and by the first of April the iron horse will be running into the town of State College. The depot will be located very conventently in the twn so that there will be no trouble for the traveling public to get to it. When this piece of road is built that institution of learning, will be connected by rail with the outside world.

Applicants for License.

License court for Centre county will be held in the latter part of March and already nearly all of those desiring license have filed their applications. Altogether there are thirty applicants. In addition to the twenty men who now have license the following ten have filed applications: For tavern license, Gotlieb Haag, Bellefonte; T. Ingham, H. Simler & E. P McCormick Philipsburg, Jas. A. Decker, Ferguson; Thos. Gleason, Snow Shoe, and Wm. P. Brown, Snow Shoe. For wholesale license Jno. Anderson, Bellefonte, Joe. Lehman, Philipsburg, and W. R. Haynes Snow Shoe.

New Departure.

The Prohibitionists of Centre county have determined to put in circulation a county paper. It will be a four-page monthly and will have one entire page devoted to local Prohibition news and another page to advertising the business interests of any who may desire to avail themselves of the limited space nine inches of which only remains yet untaken.

The price of the paper will be 15 cents to each subscriber, and those desiring it can apply to any member of the local committee.

Jonathan Stover.

Jonathan Stover, of Altoona, died in that city on Friday evening after a brief illness of one week from the grip. Mr. Stover was a former resident of Centre county and lived near Pine Grove Mills, and removed to Altoona about ten years ago to enter the employ of the railroad company. He was aged about sixty-five years. A wife and two sons survive him.

A Deep Cut.

To make room for spring stock on his counters, Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, is disposing of his stock of winter goods at cut prices, and they are cut deeply. A heavy winter suit or an overcoat can be secured at a low figure from him. This is an opportunity seldom accorded the people of this valley.

"LA GRIPPE."

Persons suffering from "La Grippe" are speedily and permanently cured by Humphreys' Specifics nos. one and seven. Number one allays the fever, pain and inflamnation, while no. seven cures the cough, Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

SPRING MILLS.

Deputy sheriff Crawford was in town Tuesday and attended the election.

Rev. R. F. Feterolf preached in Lewisburg on Sunday and was home with his parents on Monday.

Mr. Jacob Moyer is again in town; he had been working in the woods in Potter and Elk counties all winter, and is now driving team for Frank Snyder.

Mr. Marcus Levin, a Jew peddler who is living in town, has been on the sick list for some time and is receiving aid from the township. Levin moved here last spring from Potter township, and he and his family lived very unhappily together. Domestic troubles have been augmented during the sickness and there is much talk among the citizens about them at present.

For attendance during the big convention last week at Georges Valley, Spring Mills took the lead, the following persons from town being on the stage: Mrs. J. Frank Rearick, Mrs, R. G. Kennelly, Mrs. D. E. Bible, Mrs. James Cain, Misses Maggie Condo, Ida Condo, Ada Jamison, Emma Jamison, Lenna Leitzell, Ida Long, Anna Krape Daisy Kennelly, Myra Hettinger, Birdie Heckman, Agnes Korman, Annie Korman, and Messrs. W. B. Krape, J. Frank Rearick, Victor Royer, Daniel Heckman, William Heckman, John Heckman, William Heckman, Daniel Heckman, sr., Orvis Beaty and William Breon. The concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings were well attended, and the convention was a success financially, and judging from the number of lemons one could count among the singers, they all had a good time.

Rev. Schnure.

Rev. Charles Schnure died on Tuesday evening of last week in Philadelphia, of pneumonia. Rev. Schnure was a citizen of Hartley twp., Union county, and a Lutheran minister. He was a missionary to India several years, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He returned from India a little over two years ago. His many acquaintances in Centre county will regret to learn of his death. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Diphtheria.

Black diphtheria is scourging Sandy Ridge fearfully. The dread disease broke out in the village some four weeks ago, and already fourteen deaths have been caused from it, four of these in one family.

——Have you seen the new stock of overcoats just received at the Philad. Branch?

Notice.

The Eureka Oil, or as so many who use this oil call it the Burkholder Medicine, is for sale at J. D. Murray's drug store, Centre Hall.

Feb18 4t F. M. BURKHOLDER.

Night shall be filled with music.
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

Just like a Cough or Cold does after you use Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs Colds and Consumption. 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

BALD EAGLE NURSERY.—FRUIT, shade and ornamental trees and grape vines. I wish to inform my old customers and the public generally that I have about my usual amount of stock on hand for spring planting. My apple trees are of very thrifty growth, consisting of approved sorts for Central Pennsylvania. I will furnish price lists on application.
W. P. FISHER.
feb18 3t Unionville, Fleming P. O., Pa.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS made application to the Land Department for a warrant for one hundred acres of unseated land in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining land south of Evan Evans heirs, west of Samuel Treaster heirs, and north by J. Gilliland and others. W. W. PARKER.
10feb3t

VENDUE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has placed his vendue notes, due March 18th, 1892, in the Penns Valley Bank, where the parties interested can pay them. All notes unpaid after March 18th, will be charged with interest. DANIEL BOHN.
4feb5t Harris Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Margaret Bradley, dec'd., of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respec fully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES STAHL.
5-6t Administrator.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	88
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

Produce at Stores.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	9
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	8

SALE REGISTER.

Friday, March 25th——Joseph M. Gilliland, near Potters Mills, farm stock, implements, etc.

Thursday March 10th.——Huyett and Meyer, 1 mile south of Linden Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, implements, etc

Tuesday March 8th.——Hiram Lee, at residence of John H. Lee, near Tusseyville, 1 horse, 4 cows, young cattle, implements, etc., at one o'clock.

Saturday March 5th.——G. L. Ripka, one and one half miles south of Tusseyville, at 12 o'clock, 3 mares, 4 head young cattle, farm implements, etc.